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FIRST EDITION

A L A S K A.

Ventilation of a Grand Humbug—At Last General George H. Thomas Gives Us the Truth About Our Icebergs.

General Thomas dates his report at San Francisco, Sept. 27. After enumerating the troops in the Department of Alaska, he describes his movements previous to and *en route* to Alaska. Of Arizona he says:—"This state of Indian affairs, in my opinion, fully justifies the judgment of General Halleck in depleting the stations in the Department of Columbia for operations against the turbulent Indians in Arizona." Of various posts on the Pacific Coast he thinks that Camp McDermott is now useful to overlook the Pi-Utes on the reservation, and has been continued; but Churchill Barracks, Camp Scott, C. F. Smith, Lyon, and Wattson, being no longer considered necessary as depots of operations against Indians, have been ordered to be abandoned. Camp Three Forks is now of no further necessity, but the quarters being good and the post supplied for the winter, it has been continued until a contemplated new road from Carlin, on the Central Pacific Railroad, to Boise, is opened, when, if necessary, it will be moved to some point on that road, or wherever needed. Although there is no special necessity at this time for maintaining the post at Boise, the buildings being substantial, in good order, conveniently situated, and containing a large quantity of quartermaster's and ordnance supplies, it would be useful in case of Indian hostilities being renewed. I have, therefore, deemed it best to continue it, with one company of infantry as a guard. It is less expensive to maintain the post than it would be to remove the supplies to Fort Vancouver, and it is in the midst of a fertile valley, from which it can procure all its forage, breadstuffs, and vegetables at less expense than they could be transported to it. Lapwai and Colville are posts conveniently situated, and seem to be necessary to overlook the Indians located near and protect them from white depredations. Fort Bidwell seems to be inconveniently situated and unnecessary, but there are a quantity of supplies there, enough for the coming winter, and I have deferred ordering its discontinuance until March or April next. Klamath, Warner, and Harney are conveniently situated for controlling and supervising the Indians on the reservation, and will be continued.

Fort Vancouver is of no use, except as a quartermaster's and commissary depot, but the business of these staff departments is transacted at Portland, and most of the stores shipped directly from Portland.

Indian Discontent.

There are still a number of Russians and half-breeds in the town, and a large village of Indians immediately outside of the stockade. The Indians are treacherous, warlike, and, until recently, discontented with the change of government. It will be necessary to maintain a large garrison at this place, to protect the traders from Indians and preserve order and good behavior among the whites and half-breeds. In January last, a party of Kake Indians attempted to leave Sitka in violation of orders; in resisting the attempt, one of the Indians was killed by a sentinel. After they were permitted to return to their homes they killed, in revenge for the loss of their companion, two white men who had left Sitka in December on a trading expedition in Chatham Straits. Upon hearing of these murders, General Davis proceeded in the United States steamer Saginaw to punish them; upon his arrival at their village, finding it deserted, it was destroyed. He did not succeed in finding any of the murderers. Since then this tribe has been very quiet. In my personal interview with General Davis I became satisfied his course was right and necessary in that instance. I will here mention that on my return from the northwest to Sitka, General Davis reported that during my absence he had visited Forts Tongass and Wrangel, on the revenue-cutter Lincoln, and that while in Tongass a white trader complained that he had been robbed by Cape Fox Indians. They will be punished by confinement and work at Fort Tongass as a warning to the tribe, and the chief and the medicine man released and returned to the village. This, I presume, has been done by this time.

Kadiak—The San Francisco Ice Works—The St. Paul's Seal Trade.

Arrived at Kadiak Agust 3; this place is garrisoned by a company of artillery. It was a Russian-American trading post, the next in importance to Sitka, and a permanent official was stationed there. Beside the garrison, there are here a few Russian and half-breed families, an Aleut village, a few Koloshe Indians, brought here from Sitka by the Russians, and four trading establishments. On Wood Island, across the harbor, is the ice company's establishment, which supplies San Francisco with ice, and appears to do a large business. This is the most southern point at which ice can be produced with certainty on the coast. With the exception of preventing illicit whisky trading with the Aleuts, I see no necessity for either this post or the one at Kenay, but do not deem it wise to disturb them until regulations are established to govern intercourse with the natives.

The Aleuts and their Condition—Seals and their Habits.

The Aleuts, though nearly all strict members of the Greek Church, seem to have no control over their passion for ardent spirits, nor have they very correct ideas in regard to chastity; consequently the effects of contact with the stronger-willed Americans are apparent, as venereal diseases and scrofula are quite common, and there are scarcely any, either male or female, who will not get intoxicated if they have the opportunity; almost the first thing they ask for is whisky. I believe much good might be done, and improvement effected, if one or two reliable persons could be appointed to live among them as superintendents, to teach them how to trade and conduct their business, and impose upon them the necessity of abstaining from dissipation and immorality.

On St. Paul and St. George only are the fur-bearing seal found, and are killed for their furs and oil. As described by the natives, the habits of these animals are very peculiar. About the last of April or early part of May, the old male seals arrive at the islands and go on shore at the places regularly frequented by them, called rookeries; they make a thorough examination of the ground, which occupies some days; then the great body begin to arrive, and in a short time all have come and occupied their several positions. The females come up on shore, and are collected together in communities or families by each one of the old seals, who possesses sufficient powers to maintain his ground and guard his family; the young males and superannuated old ones are forced to take their places outside of the area occupied by the families, and if they attempt to interfere with the domestic arrangements described they are summarily driven off by the heads of families. In these troubles many terrible affrays occur. This arrangement of the animals on and around the rookeries makes it very simple and easy for the native hunters to place themselves between the families and the young males, from whom only the skins are taken, which, when they want to kill, they do in parties of forty or fifty, all armed with clubs. They get between the families and the young males, then drive them inland some two or three miles distant, letting all not wanted for slaughter drop out by the way; these return to the rookeries. After getting only as many as they can skin and salt in one day to the proper places, they are killed by striking the noses of the animals with the clubs. The next day is devoted to packing for shipment. By this means the families are not disturbed, and remain to breed and rear their young. As far as I can judge, the business of the old males is to compel the females to take care of their young until they have grown sufficiently to take care of themselves; they then appear to give up all control over the females, who are permitted to leave their young and go into the water, the old male still guarding and overlooking the young. In September all are permitted to go into the water, where they swim and sport during the day, coming up on the shore in the evening to rest during the night. At this period all move further inland and mingle together indiscriminately. If the autumn continues mild, they remain on the islands till the latter part of October, when they disappear very suddenly within a day or two, and have been seen going through the passes between the Aleutian Islands, travelling in a southerly direction. Nothing more of them is seen until next spring, neither is it known where they pass the winter. The number of seals on the islands can only be estimated. In the height of the season, after the young are born, they are estimated all the way from five to fifteen millions; but they are countless, lying in the rookeries, covering hundreds of acres, like sheep in a pen.

No Prospect of an Immediate Settlement.

I see no immediate prospect of the country being settled up. The climate is too rigid; there is too much rain and too little sun for agricultural purposes. At most of the posts there are gardens, in which are raised radishes, turnips, lettuce, and other watery vegetables, and fair potatoes, though they will not keep any time. The moisture of the climate is so great that these vegetables continue to grow, but do not ripen. The same difficulty has attended all attempts to raise barley, oats, or wheat; the stalk grows green and rank, but the seed does not come to maturity or ripen.

There is comparatively little land suitable for agriculture; the largest tract and best climate known is the plateau on the east side of Cook's Inlet, extending from Kenay to Chogotshaik Bay. The soil is an alluvial sandy loam, very rich and deep, but the summer, though pleasant while it lasts, is not long enough for successful farming. Though the timber is of the finest quality, and in many places conveniently located, still the supply in Oregon, Washington Territory, and British Columbia is equally good and abundant, and much better located for a market.

PARAGUAY.

A Strange Story—How the Provisional Government is Administered at Asuncion—Brazilian Cruelties—Prisoners Shot and Lanced.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* writes as follows:—

MONTEVIDEO, Oct. 14.—The uneasiness of the Argentines and Uruguayans respecting the ultimate designs of Brazil in the present war seems to increase from day to day, and the press of both the former countries is clamoring loudly for a rupture of the alliance before their independence is hopelessly compromised. The Brazilian Ministry lately made an official announcement in the Chambers that the war with Paraguay was over; yet the War Office has just called for 60,000 men, and we in the neighboring republics are inquiring what they are wanted for. There has always been a strong party opposed to the war, but all classes now seem to have taken the alarm. *El Mercantil del Plata* of this city says:—"Even the journals which sustain the government of Sr. Sarmiento are at last obliged to confess that the alliance is covering with lasting infamy in the eyes of history the powers which have combined and participated in the great crime of exterminating with fire and sword a brother people. That the authority, born in crime, which calls itself the Oriental Government, and which is merely the expression of the will of Brazil, should accept and continue the policy of the alliance, is easy enough to understand; but that the Government of the Argentine Republic, which purports to emanate from the will of the people, should voluntarily accept the legacy of Mitre, and declare itself the successor of that political traitor, is a thing which can only be explained by the corruption of the dominant party in the republic." *El Rio de la Plata*, after denouncing in unmeasured terms the the interference of the allies with the affairs of Paraguay, and observing that the Paraguayan people received them "not as liberators, but as soldiers of conquest," warns its readers that "a strict compliance with international law is the only guarantee which weak nations possess against the aggressions of the strong. What resistance," it goes on to ask, "can we oppose to injustice to-morrow, if we have violated the principle of right which might have been appealed to in our favor? Grave dangers menace us. Let us try to avoid them in time." Stop the war and break the alliance; this is the almost universal cry

In the midst of this excitement a queer story comes to light, showing how Brazil has made herself the supreme ruler of Paraguay while pretending to intrust the administration to a Provisional Government at Asuncion. It seems that when Lopez evacuated that place, his brother Venancio took with him to the mountains a handsome prostitute with whom he had been living in concubinage; and she, tiring of a toilsome vagabond life, recently left him, came within the lines, and presented herself once more at Asuncion. Here she claimed possession of the property of her ex-lover, including several houses, one of which had been converted into a hospital. Of course, the Provisional Government at once rejected such a preposterous claim. The woman appealed *to the Brazilian Minister*, Sr. Paranhos. What arguments she used I don't know, but the Minister issued a peremptory *order* to the Provisional Government to comply with her demand, and even went the length of sending a file of soldiers to dispossess the inhabitants of one of the houses forthwith, and put the lady in possession! This extraordinary affair has created great excitement; the newspaper are full of it; and everybody is asking, Who governs Paraguay? Have we driven Lopez to the mountains only to put Dom Pedro in his place? Brazil seems to have taken full possession of one prostrate republic; whose turn will it be next?

The condition of Asuncion under the new rule is horrible beyond description. The Paraguay correspondent of *El Mercantil* declares that the whole city is nothing better than a house of prostitution. The wildest license runs riot in the streets day and night; scenes are witnessed at every step which I dare not put on paper; "the Seven Plagues of Egypt have lost their proverbial significance, for the greater plagues of Paraguay have blotted them out of remembrance." All this is ascribed, of course not very logically, to the influence of Brazil. I mention the fact to show how the great slave empire is becoming feared and hated by its helpless allies. At the same time we get horrible stories of the atrocities of the Brazilians to their prisoners, and I dare say they may get a reputation after a while not less shocking than that of Lopez himself. *El Mercantil* quotes from *El Comercio* an article which I condense as follows:—

"By the side of the magnanimity of our soldiers o the Army of Paraguay, a marked contrast is presented by the conduct of the Brazilian soldiers toward the unfortunate men who, fighting in the ranks of the tyrant Lopez, were taken prisoners in the latest battles. The correspondents of the *Tribuna* (the official paper of Montevideo) and other testimony tell tales of horror at which humanity and civilization must cry aloud. Shooting and lancing defenseless prisoners is the work of none but cowards. Lopez in the midst of his barbarous executions often respected the lives of prisoners; and in all the list of his victims there is not the name of a single chief shot after a battle. What right, what law authorized General Camara to cut the throat of Colonel Caballero, a Paraguayan officer, immediately after his surrender? In the name of what principle did General Victorino cause the officers of the enemy who surrendered at the combat of the Yacare to be lanced? These were not the acts of the lawless and bloodthirsty Brazilian soldiery, but of their chieftains, the heads of the Imperial army. It is perfectly conformable with the tendencies of Brazil and her traditional persistence in demolishing every obstacle to her pacific domination, to convert the Republic of Paraguay into a cemetery, by exterminating all the men, and sparing neither the women who survive nor the wretched huts in which they find shelter from the weather. The war against Lopez need no longer concern us, for that is almost at an end; but the means which our allies know so well how to use for the extension of their influence demand our most serious consideration."

—Last April a young man was tried in Ohio on the charge of having murdered his stepfather, and was found guilty. The Court granted a new trial, because one of the jury was not a householder. The second trial took place last week, and the young man was acquitted.

CASUALTY.

The Collision on the Pennsylvania Central—The Latest Particulars.

We gather from the Pittsburg *Commercial* of yesterday the latest particulars of the disaster on the Pennsylvania Railroad, reported by telegraph:—

A terrible accident occurred at Manor Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about seventy-five miles from the city, at fifteen minutes past twelve o'clock Monday night, resulting in the almost total wrecking of the mail train, and a portion of the fast freight train No. 4, the killing of one person and the injuring of several others—one mortally.

The Accident.

It seems that the mail train, consisting of three passenger coaches, one smoking and two baggage or express cars, drawn by engine No. 324, Thomas Wilson, Engineer, and H. C. Nicoolls, Conductor, arrived at Manor Station a few minutes behind time. When the train came to be started, it was found that the chains of the patent brake had fouled, and the officers of the train got off and went beneath the cars for the purpose of ascertaining what was wrong and repairing the defect. While thus engaged they observed the fast train, engine No. 75, Engineer John Doran and Conductor Alexander Wynne, turning the curve just beyond Manor Station. It was coming at a full rate of speed, and the officers of the mail train, knowing that a collision was inevitable, had barely time to escape from under the cars when the crash came.

Chopping a Passenger Out of the Wreck.

The smoking car, which was next to the baggage car, was reduced to a chaotic mass of broken timbers, and the officers of the train, on repairing thither, discovered a man wedged in the debris. He was caught between the smoking car and the baggage car, suspended by one ankle, and his head hanging downward. He had been sitting in the smoking car when the collision occurred. As soon as he was discovered, axes and saws were procured, and men set to work to extricate him. This was done with great difficulty, persons having to hold the unfortunate man, while every blow on the timbers pressing his leg caused him to start with pain. Finally he was released, after over an hour's work, and carried to the station-house, where Dr. J. H. Dickson, of this city, who, with his family, was a passenger on the train, attended him. The name of the injured man was ascertained to be Henry Mahan, and he was found to have sustained severe internal injuries, which will probably prove fatal. He was a peddler by occupation, and had only been in this country about a year. He is an Irishman, and has no relatives in this country. He was on his way to Pittsburg to purchase goods, and has for some time past been doing business in Newark, N. J. Dr. Dickson gave his opinion that Mahan could not live.

Dead Body Found in the Wreck.

At this time it was thought that none had been killed and that the injured had all been found; but when the wreck train reached the scene of the accident, and the work of removing the debris of the wrecked freight cars was commenced, the dead body of Benjamin Sandsberry, brakeman on the freight train, was found. He was lying between two freight cars, and was fearfully crushed. His remains were removed to a house near by, and subsequently brought to the city. The deceased was a young man, about twenty-five years of age. He had been about two years married, and resided in Lawrenceville.

The Cause of the Collision.

It is stated that the officers of the mail train, not apprehending any danger, had sent no one back to signal the freight, and the engineer of the latter, not being aware of the detention of the mail, came up to the curve at the usual rate of speed, and when he discovered the danger it was then too late to avert it. The officers of the company will investigate these matters fully.

Incidents.

Some of the incidents of the wreck were remarkable. One man who, with his wife and seven children, occupied seats in the rear car, had just left his seat when the wreck occurred. As soon as he could get back, he found his wife and six children amid the utter wreck unharmed. The eldest daughter had jumped out of a window and had one of her fingers slightly cut with the broken glass, that was all. A young mother threw her babe out of the window, and it was saved from broken bones by being caught by a gentleman outside. Many of the escapes were wonderfully narrow.

Official List of the Casualties.

J. McC. Creighton, Esq., general agent, last night furnished us with the following official list of the casualties:—

EMPLOYES.—D. Sandsberry, freight brakeman, Lawrenceville, killed; Alex. Wynne, freight conductor, Conemaugh, slightly; John Doran, freight engineer, Wilmore, severely injured about the head and face; Samuel Felton, passenger brakeman, slightly injured.

PASSENGERS.—William Engeman, Sunbury, Pa., slight bruises on face and wrist cut; A. Rogers, Ohio, hand cut and back injured; Isaiah S. Gussle, Sunbury, Pa., leg slightly injured; N. Kennedy, Middlebury, Pa., arm slightly injured; Mrs. McGill, Irwin's station, ankle sprained.

PERPLEXING PREDICAMENT.

A Man in a Woman's Trunk.

The story of John Box Brown, the colored man who gained his freedom by being transported on a sea voyage from South Carolina to Boston, is surpassed by the adventures of a young man named W. H. Neber, who lost his liberty by concealing himself in a woman's trunk. About a week ago Neber was arrested on a charge of stealing a coat from the Webster school-house. On the way from the jail to the court-room, for trial, he gave the Deputy Marshal the slip, and was given up as a hard case. On Sunday, as officer Cooper was walking his beat, a citizen pointed out the house of Madame Wessels, on Sixth street, near Spruce, and told him there was a man there who had robbed him. The officer entered the house, and going to the room of a frail damsel named Belle, knocked at the door. The siren was rather slow in opening the door, telling the officer to wait until she could veil her charms in suitable apparel. The door was opened at last, and the Metropolitan entered the boudoir of the cyprian, but, save the dishevelled belle, no one was visible. The officer made a search of the room, turning over faded skirts, dilapidated hoops, closeted crockery ware, and wilted slippers, but nothing masculine appeared in view. He then performed the delicate duty of looking under the bed, when, lo and behold he espied, not exactly what he expected, but just what he wanted—a man's coat and boots! From these tell-tale evidences the officer concluded that there must be a masculine somewhere about, and he concluded the fellow must be ensconced in the portly trunk at the foot of the bed. While the search was going on Belle slipped down stairs, appearing perfectly unconcerned about the affair. The officer took hold of the handle of the trunk, and turning it on end, felt some heavy body strike against the sides. He went down stairs and demanded of the girl the key of the trunk. She protested that it was not her trunk, and said she didn't have the key. "Very well," said the officer, "put on your bonnet and go with me to the station house." The key was drawn from the recesses of the damsel's pocket, and tremblingly placed in the hands of the officer, who returned to the room and amused himself by pitching the trunk about from side to side, turning it on end, and shaking it violently. He could hear the stifled groans of the victim within, and knew that he was suffering a double torment. When the trunk was opened there lay Weber, coiled up like a dog in a kennel, his face almost blue from suffocation. On taking him to the station house, the young man was recognized as the culprit who had escaped from the Marshal. Weber is respectably connected, but is an incorrigibly bad boy, and deserving of the rough treatment he received while concealed in the woman's trunk.—*St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 7.*

THE NEW REGIME.

The Latest Washington Sensation—Marriage of a Frenchman to the Daughter of a Leading Colored Citizen.

From the Washington *Star* of last evening we take the following:—

The marriage of Mr. Paul Gerard, of France, a brother-in-law of the Portuguese Minister, to Miss Marie B. Wormley, daughter of Mr. Andrew Wormley, a colored man of this city, took place last evening about nine o'clock, in the parlor of Rev. Dr. White, of St. Matthew's Church, the groom being of that faith, though the bride is a Presbyterian. The wedding has been talked of for weeks past, but the exact time of its consummation was kept secret until within the past day or two. When it was stated that the parties were to be married by Dr. White many were disposed to discredit the whole affair, believing that Dr. White would not perform the ceremony of marrying a white man and colored woman. In this they were, however, mistaken, as the Catholic Church makes no prohibition on account of race or color, although she recognizes the different grades in society, and makes no attempt to interfere therewith. Shortly after seven o'clock last evening squads of colored women and children began to collect about the door of Dr. White's residence, and before nine o'clock quite a large crowd had assembled, though all were not admitted to the parlors until after the arrival of the bridal party and their friends. The bride entered the parlor leading on the arm of her father, while the groom followed escorting Mrs. Wormley.

The bride was dressed in white tarletan with narrow flounces, and trimmings of folds of white satin, white satin sash, and white veil, with a wreath of orange blossoms encircling her head, and carried in her hand a bouquet of white flowers. She is a bright mulatto of rather prominent features, large dark brown eyes, heavy eye-brows, and straight hair. She is rather tall, and of graceful figure. The groom is about five feet seven inches high, dark complexion and moustache. He was attired in a black suit, with a canary-colored neck-tie and white gloves. There were no bridesmaids or groomsmen, though the bride was attended by Miss Fisher, sister of General C. B. Fisher, of the Boys-in-Blue, who was attired in white satin, low corsage, and richly trimmed. During the ceremony the niece of the bride, a little girl about twelve years of age, occupied a position at her side. Mr. and Mrs. Wormley, the parents of the bride, were also present. Dr. White, before performing the ceremony, addressed the couple as follows:—

"I have no doubt, my friends, that you have duly reflected on the importance of the contract which you are about to ratify in the presence of God. He himself is the founder of the conjugal alliance, and consecrated it to the most exalted ends from the very beginning of the world, immediately for the perpetuation of the human race, ultimately for the peopling of heaven with saints. He has, therefore, ordained that this great institution, which is the foundation of society, shall not depend upon the whims of human passion or the vagaries of human opinion, but shall be permanent and fixed in its character, its relations and its obligations. Hence, the solemn engagements by which you are to be united as man and wife will bind you together during the whole period of your earthly existence; for 'what God has joined,' says the Scripture, 'let no man put asunder.' Nothing but death will be able to dissolve the union upon which you now enter."

Dr. White then announced that he would perform the ceremony of uniting them in the holy bonds of matrimony, and he did so after having obtained a dispensation from the proper ecclesiastical authority. One of the parties having been baptized, but the other (the bride) not having been, it was necessary to have a dispensation in order that the marriage be valid. This dispensation had been given, and the marriage would therefore be valid. He then performed the ceremony, but had to reiterate a good portion of it to the groom in French, as he could not understand English well.

At the conclusion of the ceremony the couple received the congratulations of many friends, among whom were Don Piatt and H. J. Ramsdell, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; E. P. Brooks, of the Philadelphia *Press*, and a large number of the most respected colored people of the city. The party then returned to the house of the bride's father, on Fourteenth street, between H and I, where a reception was held, and the happy couple were visited by many of their friends.

Gerard is a Frenchman, and speaks English indifferently. He is of good family, and receives an annual income from his people in France. For the present he will reside here with his wife.

THE JAPANESE PRINCES.

Their Arrival in Chicago—Account of the Distinguished Foreigners.

From the Chicago Times, Dec. 7.

On yesterday afternoon four natives of Japan, two being of royal blood and two of the nobility, arrived in this city and are now stopping at the Sherman House. The names of these distinguished young gentlemen are given below. They are accompanied to this country by Mr. C. H. M. Bosman, an English gentleman, who has for many years resided at Yokohama, Japan. The party left that country on the 1st of last November, on the mail steamer Japan, and arrived at San Francisco on the 22d. In that city the four Japanese put off their native costumes and attired themselves for the first time in the dress of American gentlemen. They left San Francisco on the 14th of the present month, travelling direct to Omaha, where they stopped one day. Last Sunday afternoon they left Omaha via the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad, and reached this city at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Arrived at the Van Buren street depot they proceeded to the Sherman, where rooms had been secured for them. Their arrival in this city was not marked by any sort of public demonstration.

At 5 o'clock they took dinner in the ladies' ordinary. Having finished their dinner, Prince Seematsue, his brother, and the two noblemen indulged in a promenade about the rotunda of the hotel, where they attracted considerable attention, and were introduced to a few prominent citizens of Chicago. At half-past 7 o'clock they were driven to the Opera House, where they occupied a private box. They seemed to enjoy the enlivening society of the blonde beauties, but young Sohgee thought the musical part of the evening's entertainment might have been improved. He wanted more big drums, and said a few gongs and big bells would have been an improvement to the orchestra.

To-day the Prince and suite will drive through the city, and will be shown all the principal sights and places of interest. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they leave for the East.

Captain Bosman is a merchant of Yokohama, and is connected with Mr. Koopmanschap, the gentleman who is engaged in importing Chinese laborers to this country. He kindly furnished the *Times* reporter with the following facts:—The four Japanese gentlemen are on their way to New Brunswick, N. J., to attend a university located near that city. They are sent to this country as private pupils and at their own expense. Captain Bosman was asked to take charge of them by the ruling Emperor of Japan, and when he has delivered them over to the safe keeping of the president of the college his duty will be accomplished.

The following is a tolerably accurate description of the four Japanese gentlemen:—

Seematsue Matanosia, Prince of Sadswows, aged twenty-one years, is a very handsome young man, about five feet two inches high. He wears a black cloth suit, sack coat and pants fitting tight. He wears no jewelry excepting a diamond ring on the little finger of the right hand, a fine gold watch, with heavy chain, from which was pendant a handsome locket, containing, it is said, the portrait of the young lady to whom the prince has plighted his troth—a genuine love match, it is said.

Mahrneohkah Tahkayro, aged about nineteen years, is also of royal blood. He is own brother to the prince, and although in European countries he, too, would be designated by the same title, such is not the custom in Japan. He is a bright looking young man, dresses in good taste, and sports a gold watch and chain. Mr. Tahkayro is not engaged as yet, but he wishes designing mothers to know that he dare not marry without the full consent of his imperial pa and ma.

Accompanying the princes are two young noblemen, named respectively Ferah-yahmah Tauro and Hahehegootsh Sohgee. They are aged about twenty years each, and are really intelligent young fellows. They are, however, not at all communicative, and, notwithstanding the *Times* reporter used his utmost endeavors, in choice Japanese, he could not get them to say much about themselves.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 9—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; and for account, 92¾@92⅞. United States five-twenties of 1862, 85; of 1865, old, 83½; of 1867, 85½; 10-40s, 81¾. American securities quiet and steady. Erie Railroad, 20¼; Illinois Central, 99¾; Great Western, 26½.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—Cotton opened firm at 133 francs, afloat.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11¼d.; middling Orleans, 11½d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 29s.

BREMEN, Dec. 9.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 7 thalers 6 groats, and closed firm at 7 thalers 9 groats.

HAMBURG, Dec. 9.—Petroleum opened firm yesterday at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings, and closed firm at 15 marc bancos 10 schillings.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 9—1 P. M.—U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 85½; of 1865, old, 84; of 1867, 85¾.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 72f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—1 P. M.—Pork flat. Lard firm.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 9—4 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; 1865s, old, 84¼; 1867s, 86½.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N.Y. Cen. & H. R.c.s.	91½	Pacific M. S	52¾
N.Y. Cen. & H. R scrip	83½	Western Union Tele.	35
N. Y. and Erie R.	26½	Tol. & Wab. R.	67¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	99½	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	73
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87½	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	86½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	82½	Adams Express	60¼
Chi. and N. W. com.	72¾	Wells, Fargo	17¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	85½	United States	51½
Chi. and R. I. R.	107½	Tennessee 6s	41½
Pitt., Ft. Way & Ch.	87¾	Gold	123½

Market steady.

—The 1700 inhabitants of Westminster, Vermont, take 1200 copies of periodicals. The publishers' paradise!

—A St. Louis woman wants a divorce. Her husband gets "tearing mad whenever his stockings are starched stiff."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The President's Cuban Policy Sustained—The Peabody Executors—Masonic Matters in Massachusetts.

Grand Fraternal Powwow Between American Officers and the King of the Cannibal Islands.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Cuban Views Sustained.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Foreign Committee, with the exception of Mr. Banks, chairman, who was not present, agreed this morning to sustain the President's views on Cuban affairs. The Democrats of the committee concurred in this action.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Sandwich Island Advices—Presentation of American Officers to King Kamehameha V.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 8.—Advices from Honolulu to the 20th of November have been received.

Minister Pierce presented Rear-Admiral Turner and Captain Franklin, of the U. S. steamer Mohican, and other naval officers to the king on the 7th of November. Rear-Admiral Turner made a speech, in which he expressed his pleasure in making the personal acquaintance of his Majesty. He said the American people took great interest in the success and prosperity of his kingdom, and desired to cultivate kindly relations with his people. He regretted that the vessel temporarily bearing his flag was of a class that forbade his receiving his Majesty on board with proper honors.

The King responded and said that he was always gratified to welcome the naval officers of the United States, and was especially pleased to welcome the Admiral on the present occasion. He said he had received frequent assurances of the interest and good will of the Government and people of the United States for the welfare of his kingdom, assurances upon which he had the fullest reliance, and which were cordially reciprocated by himself.

Thanksgiving Day was appropriately observed by the American people of Honolulu.

The Chinese Question.

The Chinese emigration question engrossed the attention of the people of the islands.

A Great Storm.

A remarkable thunder and hail storm had visited Hawaii. After the storm the mountains were covered with snow.

The Whaling Fleet.

All the whaling fleet had arrived inside of twenty days, with the exception of the Helen May, which had gone to Milo.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Masons.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 9.—At the annual meeting of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts the following officers were elected:—William Sewall Gardner, Boston, Grand Master; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Senior Grand Warden; Richard Briggs, Boston, Junior Grand Warden; John McClellan, Boston, Grand Treasurer; Solon Thornton, Boston, Recording Grand Secretary; Serano D. Nickerson, Boston. William Sutton, Salem, Percival L. Everett, Boston, George C. Carpenter, Boston, William F. Salmon, Lowell, Charles Levi Woodbury, Boston, Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Henry Andicott, Cambridge—Directors.

The Terror.

The United States monitor Terror, formerly the Agamenticus, went into commission yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Peabody's Executors.

The executors of the will of the late George Peabody are C. W. Chandler, of Zanesville, Ohio, Singleton Peabody, of Rutland, Vermont, and George Peabody Russell, of Salem. All of them are nephews.

The New Temperance Alliance.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 9.—Rev. L. D. Barrows, D. D., of Tilton, is the Temperance candidate for Governor of New Hampshire. He represents the extreme radical wing of the organization. Some members of the alliance proposed a union with the labor reform men.

FROM NEW YORK.

Those Gunboats Once More.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—The argument for the discharge of the Spanish gunboats was postponed until to-morrow by consent of all the parties, on account of the non-arrival of important documents from Washington relative to the case.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dec. 9, 1869.

The Money market this morning showed rather more activity, both call and time loans being in more demand. The activity of the Stock market is in a measure accountable for this improvement, if such it can be called, and large amounts daily change hands in investments of this kind, thus increasing the business in call loans. The banks can hardly be accounted "flush" in funds, but the drain to the interior having greatly diminished, they have ample means of aiding their friends the brokers with all the money they want. In discounts there is rather more activity, but it is chiefly for pork-packing and other outside interests.

We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., chiefly the latter, and first-class paper at 8@9 per cent. It is difficult to pass paper just now without well-known double endorsements.

Gold was steady at about 123⅛@123½, and there is some speculative feeling in the market.

Government bonds are quiet, but strong. There was a lack of spirit at the Stock Board this morning, but prices continue inflated. State and City loans were barely noticed. A sale of City 6s, of the new issue, was made at 98¾.

Reading Railroad was dull but strong, selling at 49·81 regular, and 49·44 b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 54½@54¾; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119½; Norristown Railroad at 70½; and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 28½ b. o.

Canal stocks met with no sale. 33½ was offered for Lehigh.

Manufacturers' Bank sold at 29½.

Spruce and Pine Streets Railroad sold at 20.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, New. c&p..	98¾	100 sh Read. R..s30	49·81
$4000 C & A m 6s,89. lots....	93½	200 do.....s10	49·81
25 sh Manuf Bk....	29½	100 do.60d.saf10	49·81
50 sh Cam & Am.ls	119½	200 do....s60wn.	49¼
47 sh Penna R..ls.	54⅝	200 do..ls.s60	49·81
13 do.....ls.	54¾	100 do.........	49·81
15 sh Norrist'n R..	70½	100 do..s60wn.	49¾
25 sh Sp & Pine St.	20	500 do.....b30	49·94
7 do.........	20	100 do....rg&i	49·81
		400 do.......c	49·81
		27 sh Leh V R..ls.	53½

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119⅛@119⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 115½@115⅝; do., 1864, 113@113¼; do., 1865, 113⅛@113½; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115¼; do. do., 1867, 115¾@116; do., 1868, 115⅝@115⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; Cur. 6s, 107⅞@108¼. Gold, 123⅝.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¼@119½; do. 1862, 115½@115⅝; do. 1864, 113@113¼; do. 1865, 113⅛@113½; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115¼; do. 1867, do. 115½@115⅞; do. 1868, do., 115⅝@115⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107⅞@108⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 123½@123⅝; Silver, 121@123.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	123⅜	11·45 A. M.	123⅛
10·07 "	123¼	12·15 P. M.	123½
10·37 "	123⅝		

PENNSYLVANIA CANAL COMPANY.—The following are the receipts for the week ending December 4, 1869..................$9,782·51

Previous in 1869	710,844·60
Total in 1869	$720,627·11
To same period in 1868	669,598·65
Increase in 1869	$51,028·46

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"The conservative tone of the President's message and the wise recommendations of Secretary Boutwell to defer legislation on the question of specie payments have been well-timed in their effect upon the general business of the city, where considerable distrust and depression had been begotten of the resumption demands and prophecies of the more radical organs of public opinion. The dangerous expedient of legislating specie payments instead of permitting the country to grow to resumption by the natural process receives no encouragement from the Executive of the nation and his financial minister. The prospect for the winter had been gloomy in certain branches of trade, and fears of bad times had rendered our merchants very uneasy. The feeling is now more confident, and though business is dull, except in the line of holiday goods, it does not produce so much despondency. It is the season when dulness is looked for. The year will close out with a steadier and more cheerful feeling in mercantile circles, in consequence of General Grant's and Secretary Boutwell's position. The money market to-day was active up to 2 o'clock. Previous to that hour the rate on call, with pledge even of Government collaterals, was full seven per cent., the German bankers being large borrowers, for the purpose, it is supposed, of carrying the bonds bought to catch the rise in the foreign market. There was also a disposition to make engagements for periods running from thirty to sixty days. Towards the close of banking hours the market was irregularly reported, borrowers and lenders seeming not to meet each other, so that in some portions of the street six per cent. was the rate, while in others it was still sharp seven. The reason of this doubtless lies in the partial disbursements of the Sub-Treasury in payment of the bonds bought this noon, the sellers who got their money late in the day being anxious to place it over night, and hence offering down the market. Commercial paper was steady and without new feature. Prime names were current at nine to twelve per cent., and inferior grades at twelve to eighteen per cent. according to time and endorsement. The Government bond market was unfavorably affected by a heavy decline in London, where the '62s, at five o'clock this evening, had fallen to 85⅛, owing, it is conjectured, to the disappointment of foreign speculators at the tenor of the President's message, which, from the outcry raised by the press of this country just succeeding the gold panic of September, they thought should take strong grounds in favor of an early resumption of specie payments. We have often adverted to the curious influences of the two markets upon each other—that is, the home and foreign. However complex these influences it is always certain that a decline abroad leads to a decline here. The difference between gold and greenback quotations is, of course, the reason of this intricacy. The inherent strength given domestic prices by the conservative character of the policy of General Grant and Secretary Boutwell combated the effects of the foreign decline, especially as the gold market was so strong. The yielding here was a quarter to three-eighths per cent. only as contrasted with a fall of over a half to three-quarters per cent. in London. The fact further illustrates what has been remarked above as to the steadying influences of the President's message upon the general market. The agents of foreign bankers in this city have not profited as largely as they expected, if they have at all, by their recent purchases of Governments to realize the advance predicted upon expected specie payment recommendations in the Congressional documents. The market at the close was heavy, particularly on the announcement that a bill had been introduced to make the national banking system free. Whatever strength had been communicated by the offer of the Government to buy two millions of bonds to-day was counterbalanced by the large offerings at the Sub-Treasury, where the total of the proposals to sell was over five and a half millions.

"The gold market was strong and active, the price rising to 124. The 'bull' movement predicted in the beginning of the week has been maintained, as the gradual advance each day indicates. The 'bulls' are encouraged to persevere, owing to the absence of contraction ideas in the public documents and to the chance that Congress will expand rather than diminish the volume of currency, especially as the two most prominent members have already introduced measures to make the privileges of national banking free to the whole country. The 'bears,' on the contrary, are selling in expectation of the large outcome of gold from the Treasury in payment of the January interest, and upon the flattering character of our exports of cotton and produce, and the corresponding weakness of exchange."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9.—The Flour market is extremely quiet, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the home trade at $4·87½@5 for superfine; $5·25@5·37½ for extras; $5·75@6·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6·12½; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6@6·50; and fancy brands at $6·75@7·50, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $5 50 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no vitality in the Wheat Market, but prices remain without change. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware red at $1·27@1·30. Rye may be quoted at $1·05 for Western and $1·10 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet, but steady. Sales of old yellow at $1·09, and new do. at 86@91c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 58½@61c. 2000 bushes two rowed New York Barley sold at $1.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $32·50 per ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is scarce and in good demand, with sales of 150 bushels at $8·50@8·62½. Timothy may be quoted at $4. Flaxseed is steady at $2·25.

Whisky is unchanged. 100 barrels iron-bound Western sold at $1·05.

—An Illinois housekeeper set off a can of powder up his stove-pipe to clean out his chimney. It cleaned out more than was expected.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Arrived, steamships India, from Glasgow, and Northumbria, from Messina.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........DECEMBER 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........36 | 11 A. M..........43 | 2 P. M..........42

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Gallagher, Portsmouth, Scott, Walter & Co.
Br. brig Globe, Spier, Trieste, Workman & Co.
Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Lottie, Taylor, Boston, do.
Schr Jesse Williams, Corson, Richmond, do.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, Washington, do.
Schr Annie E. Martin, Weeks, Washington do.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Providence, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Nevada, Grumley, 36 hours from Hartford, Conn., with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 1 day from Millville, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Southerner, Baker, 7 days from Portland, with mdse. to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, from Boston.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, from Boston.
Schr E. B. Emory, Clayton, from Boston.
Schr George Nevenger, Young, from Boston.
Schr Anna Barton, Frink, from Fall River.
Barge Job Stafford, Fulmer, from Buffalo, with 101,000 feet Michigan white pine lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

BELOW.

Mr. S. Schellenger, pilot, arrived by land this morning from Lewes, Del., reports the following vessels having passed in:—Ship Bazaar, from Liverpool; N. G. barque Anton, from New York; and brig Teazer, from Jamaica. Barque Medora remained at the Breakwater.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig Annandale, hence for Boston, before reported sunk off Squan Beach, N. J., lies with her decks under water, and, with her cargo (coal), will be a total loss. Captain Warren and one seaman were drowned. The first officer remained in the rigging all night, and was taken off next morning, nearly frozen and in an insensible condition. Three men went ashore in the boat, which capsized in the surf, but they held on until they got in the undertow, and were rescued by men on the beach.

Brig C. S. Packard, Packard, hence, at Aspinwall 16th ultimo.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 7th inst.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 6th inst.

Schrs Elite, Woolford; Wm. G. Leggett, Porter; and Hamburg, Westcott, hence, at Richmond 6th inst.

Schr Argo, Taylor, hence, at Norfolk 5th inst.

Schr Alice G. Grabe, hence for Boston, before reported as having been ashore at Edgartown, was towed to Holmes' Hole 4th inst., and had been hauled on the marine railway for repairs.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

FINANCE WRONG END FOREMOST.

From the N. Y. World.

It is the mark of a sound understanding to estimate things according to their relations of order and subordination. Mr. Boutwell's report demonstrates that he is a mechanic in finance, and not an architect. He does not seem to know how the several parts of the financial edifice should be adjusted to one another to shape it into a symmetrical whole, nor in what order the work should proceed from the foundation upwards. The things on which he lays the principal stress are, no doubt, important; but he is busying himself with the roof before there is anything to support it.

The main feature of his report is his plan for the immediate refunding of the public debt; whereas the thing first in order is the restoration of a sound currency on a specie basis—a subject which he slights and postpones. It is a superlative and Quixotic folly to expect to refund the public debt to advantage so long as the basis of our monetary system is an irredeemable and fluctuating currency. Even if the debt could be refunded (which we do not believe) at four and a half per cent., in the present state of the currency, it would be inexpedient to refund it at that rate on loans so long as he proposes; because if we can borrow at that rate with our present irredeemable and redundant currency, we could certainly borrow at a much lower rate under a sound monetary system. The average length of the loans which Mr. Boutwell proposes is from twenty to twenty-five years; and it is not wise to bind ourselves to pay for that long period the rates of interest at which we can borrow money in the present disordered state of our finances. To refund the debt at a lower rate of interest now would be a temporary advantage, overbalanced by certain future losses, as we shall be able to borrow at a rate at least two per cent. lower in a sound state of the currency and finances than we can at present.

To offer a four-and-a-half per cent. loan and not have it taken, would not advance the public credit, but injure it. That a four-and-a-half per cent. loan will not be taken (except by the national banks under compulsion) in present circumstances, is as certain as it is that capitalists are not fools. But even if Mr. Boutwell could succeed in carrying his chimerical project into execution, what would be the amount of the gain? Why, eighteen million dollars per annum; neither more nor less. The saving in the rate of interest would be one-and-a-half per cent. His three proposed loans of four hundred millions each, would make an aggregate of twelve hundred millions; and one-and-a-half per cent. saving on twelve hundred millions would be eighteen millions. Eighteen millions a year is a bagatelle in comparison with what the country suffers and loses every year by our disordered currency. It is less than the amount of taxation that would result from funding the greenbacks at four-and-a-half per cent. It is about one-twentieth part of the present revenue of the Government; a reduction so slight that it would be scarcely felt by the tax-payers. The immediate refunding of the debt at the rate proposed by the Secretary is of very subordinate importance even if it could be accomplished. But it cannot be accomplished. The debt ought not to be refunded until the finances and currency are in such a healthy and settled condition as to inspire confidence abroad, and enable us to borrow at the lowest rates. It is not expedient to bind the country to pay anything above the lowest rates for a long period of twenty or thirty years; and the lowest rates at which we can borrow will not be reached until after our monetary system is restored to soundness.

The reason assigned by Mr. Boutwell for the low price of our present bonds, is the doubt entertained as to their payability in gold. If this is a correct explanation, he ought to perceive that the doubt would be effectually removed by the resumption of specie payments. In point of fact, it originated in the continued suspension after the close of the war. When the five-twenty loan was authorized, it was supposed by Congress that specie payments would be resumed before any part of the loan would become payable; and had this expectation been realized, the question of its payability in a depreciated currency would never have been raised. The controversy on that subject will end with resumption; as we shall then have but one kind of dollars; and a promise to pay dollars can have but one meaning. If the real obstacle is what Mr. Boutwell supposes it to be, nothing is necessary for its complete removal but a restoration of the currency to the specie basis.

But he totally misconceives the reason for the low price of the public securities. The Ten-forty bonds are as low in proportion as the Five-twenties, and yet the Ten-forty bonds are, by the law authorizing their issue and the language engraved on their face, expressly payable in coin. If Mr. Boutwell thinks he can sell a four-and-a-half per cent. bond because there will be no doubt as to the medium of payment, how can he account for the fact that the five per cent. bonds, about which no question has been raised, are selling so much below their face value in gold? The price of the Ten-forty bonds is a conclusive demonstration that Mr. Boutwell's proposed new loans are mere financial moonshine. If his proposed bonds are to be unquestionably payable in gold, so are the Ten-forties; if they are to be exempt from taxation, so also are the Ten-forties; and as the Ten-forties, with a higher rate of interest than he proposes, are greatly below par, how can he expect to sell an inferior security at a better price?

The real reasons why our bonds of all descriptions are so much depreciated are, first, that the market is yet glutted with them, and, secondly, that capitalists distrust the financial soundness of a nation whose currency consists of irredeemable paper. The glut will be relieved by the mere lapse of time and the growth of capital seeking investment; but the disordered currency requires a legislative cure. It is absurd to think of refunding the debt to advantage until after both evils are remedied. We should not seek barely a lower rate of interest, but the lowest. Even a lower is unattainable, so long as the present bonds are selling at so great a depreciation; and the lowest is quite out of the question until after the restoration of perfect financial health. It would, of course, be absurd to think of refunding the national debt every three or four years; and there would be no economy in binding the nation to pay for twenty or thirty years the rates of interest at which it could refund the debt now.

These considerations are so evident and so conclusive, that there is no hazard in pronouncing Mr. Boutwell's funding scheme a foolish and impracticable whimsey. By taking hold of the problem at the wrong end, he has demonstrated his incompetency to solve it.

GOVERNMENT AND THE IMPORTERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

There have been within the last three years three legal contests of great importance in this city between the Government and importers, the last of which was brought to a close in the United States District Court on Saturday, and resulted as each of the others had, in the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict. All three of the trials involved the same question—whether the importers had fraudulently undervalued their goods on entering them at the Custom House. The first case concerned the importers of champagne, the second the importers of sherry wines, and this last the importers of ribbons; the amounts directly and indirectly involved being in every case very large. The cases were all the result of a plan which was put in operation some years ago by the Treasury Department, viz., the despatching of agents abroad to gain information in regard to the business of the importers. They have consequently all had some common features. The agent, Mr. Farwell, endeavored to put himself in communication with the various merchants in order to learn from them what their real prices were for their goods. In some cases he treated with them directly, under an assumed name, representing himself as a merchant proposing to deal for some other market than our own, and in other cases he wrote letters to them under an assumed name. In each of these cases he testified that prices were given him which were claimed to be higher than the values at which the goods were invoiced to this country, and on the strength of his information these suits were commenced. The evidence which he furnished was in each case enough to save the Government from entire defeat, but it was not strong enough to give it a complete victory.

There are some circumstances about the cases which go far to account for their result, or lack of result, rather. In the first place, the amounts involved have been very large, and it is not to be expected that juries of ordinary human nature would be as ready to inflict such heavy forfeitures as if they were lighter. Jurymen cannot be expected to be insensible to the fact that the Government would feel the loss of the expected forfeiture far less than the merchant would the loss of his goods. The sympathies of the jury in a case of forfeiture are more apt to be with the owner of the property.

Nor are these sympathies weakened by the fact that the main testimony in the cases to sustain the claim of forfeiture comes from informers, who are to share in the proceeds of the forfeiture. The evidence of informers is always weak, and it must be still more so where it appears that they had assumed false characters and written under assumed names. With all these elements of weakness in the Government's case, and with the evidence which the claimants were able to furnish, tending to show that the values which they had put upon their goods represented their actual cost to them, with a fair profit, it is certainly not a thing to be wondered at that some of the twelve men in each case declined to believe the story of the Government's witnesses.

We are, however, far from thinking that these proceedings, even with the result which they have had, have been unprofitable to the Government. If Government would save itself from constant frauds on the revenue, it must show itself not only stringent in the enforcement of the penalties of the law, but watchful to detect all infringements of it. Dishonesty is always watching to discover ways of evading the law. The officers of the law must bring shrewdness as well as honesty into exercise in enforcing it.

The effect of such seizures as these could hardly fail to deter dishonest importers from evasion of the law, for, as it is, the parties concerned have suffered heavy loss—enough to make them careful in future about putting higher prices upon their goods than they put in their invoices. The officers of the Government perhaps will see also the importance of placing themselves, if possible, on firmer ground than one of false names and decoy letters.

MR. BEECHER FLOUNDERING.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher publishes a card in regard to his charge of adultery against McFarland, in his funeral sermon at the Astor House; a charge which, in all the bitter controversies of years, had never before been adduced, and which Mr. Beecher was the first to proclaim. He says:—

"I had made diligent inquiry on that point. It had been much in mind.

"I had only a vague impression of the facts."

The saying is not quite original with us that consistency is a jewel. Mr. Beecher, being a clergyman, dresses plainly, and probably does not wear that kind of jewelry. He says:—

"*I had made diligent inquiry on that point.*"

And in the very next paragraph he says:—

"*I had only a vague impression of the facts.*"

Now with only a vague impression of the facts, as he himself admits, Mr. Beecher saw fit on the authority of his great name to contradict the sworn proofs of two judicial investigations, and to accuse a poor prisoner lying in his cell in prison of adultery; well knowing at the time that the accusation was liable if not likely to turn the scale, on a capital trial, against that prisoner, and to consign him to the gallows.

Mr. Beecher blew off this fearful charge as lightly as a child blows off a soap bubble. He and Mr. Frothingham even pretended that regard for McFarland's children was one motive that prompted them. "Poor, sweet, innocent little children, we love you so dearly that we want to hang your papa."

Mr. Beecher's apology is that he does not read the newspapers. He does not deem it necessary to inform himself about the facts, but at the same time does not hesitate to pronounce judgment in a case of life and death!

Are the newspapers all that Mr. Beecher neglects to read? Does he ever read his Bible? If so, has he ever come across a commandment, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor"? And is Mr. Beecher aware that even human law deems it perjury for a man to testify that to be true which is false, and which he has means of knowing to be false?

Mr. Beecher had access to proofs contradicting his statements, before he made them. He affects a lofty superiority to truth. Let Mr. Beecher remember our Saviour's warning that at the judgment day it shall be said:—"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

THE EFFECT OF THE MESSAGE UPON THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The message of General Grant is delivered under peculiar, not to say unprecedented circumstances. He is the head of a party as well as the Chief Magistrate of a nation; and the question, therefore, will naturally arise as to the effect of his utterances upon the future of that party.

It may be maintained that the President handles with discretion, though with limited ability, the current and ephemeral topics which make up the staple of his message, and in which the whole people of the country, irrespective of party, are equally interested. But does he put forth any of those new and imposing ideas which make epochs in history? Does he initiate any grand policy for the future on which his party can stand, and by virtue of whose attractive character it can successfully challenge the support of a majority of the nation in the years which are to come?

The cheering tone of the message in respect to the early and satisfactory disposition of all the issues which sprang out of the Rebellion, suggests the grave inquiry whether their peaceful settlement does not really use up the capital stock of the Republican party, and terminate its mission.

A party which has long been in power and has accomplished great results, is sure to fall under the popular ban so soon as it fails to master the exigencies of the situation, and inspires no hope for the future. It was upon this rock that the Democratic party went to pieces at the close of the administration of Mr. Buchanan. And if we are to accept General Grant's message as an exposition of the policy of the Republican party, then a like calamity will overtake that party at the conclusion of his present term of office. The message tells us nothing new, promises nothing which had not been promised a hundred times before, recommends no great measures to attract the public eye or kindle the popular heart; and, in a word, proposes no policy in regard to the future to which the Democrats are not just as ready to pledge themselves as the Republicans.

The elections of this autumn should convince the Republicans that their hold upon power is gradually relaxing. They swept the country last year because the people desired to see the reconstruction measures completed, and felt certain that General Grant would accomplish this object. They partially triumphed in the recent elections because this work was not quite finished. When it is done, then, provided the Democrats will allow it to rest undisturbed, hundred of thousands of independent voters, whose suffrages aided to elevate General Grant to the Presidency, will search in vain for anything to induce them to longer follow his personal fortunes, or bind them to a party to which they have never owed aught but a conditional allegiance.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Blanche, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallete, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets.
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

Y. P. M. Sharpens the Appetite.
Y. P. M. Makes the Weak Robust.
Y. P. M. Adds to the term of Life.
Y. P. M. Is Unadulterated.
Y. P. M. Is superior for Mince Meat.
Y. P. M. Makes Best Whisky Punch.
Y. P. M. Cures Dyspepsia.
Y. P. M. Is the Best in the World. 12 3 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

We are daily receiving from the present large Auction Sales in New York Fine Foreign Woollens at less than one half their value.

Black Beavers at $2·50.
Black Beavers, very good, at $3·00.
Black Beavers, fine, at $3·50.
Black Beavers, finer, at $4·00.
Black Beavers, much finer, at $4·50.
Black Beavers, very fine, at $5·00.
Black Beavers, finest, at $5·50.

Chinchillas, Blue Beavers, Caracullas, Astrachans, Waterproofs, Velveteens, Etc.

50 pieces All-wool Cassimeres at 85c.
50 " " " 90c.
50 " " " 95c.
150 " " " $1·00.

Plaid Cassimeres, Meltons, Fur Beavers, and the novelties for Gentlemen's Wear.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5tuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 207 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 9 25§

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 130 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 1 25§

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts 11 6

FINANCIAL.

THE
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.
ITS
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Free of Government Tax,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

MANY PERSONS ARE SELLING THEIR GOVERNMENT BONDS WHILE THE PREMIUM IS STILL LARGE (as the Treasury has promised to buy thirteen millions *in December*), AND REINVEST IN THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA, WHICH PAY ABOUT ONE-THIRD more INTEREST. THE TIME TO MAKE SUCH REINVESTMENT *is while the Treasury is buying, and Governments are at a premium.*

THE ROAD DOES NOT RUN THROUGH A WILDERNESS, where it would have to wait years for population and business, but through the most thickly settled and productive agricultural counties in the State, which gives each section a large traffic as soon as completed.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment.

Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received, at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 52 PINE Street, NEW YORK, and at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and in Philadelphia by

BOWEN & FOX,
Merchants' Exchange Building,
B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
11 13 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.
Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [12 2§

FINANCIAL.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND
7 PER CENT. 40 YEAR
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Chicago, Danville and Vincennes
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Total amount to be issued, $2,500,000 on 140 Miles of Road,

(Extending from Chicago through Eastern Illinois to the junction with the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad, with which it forms the shortest TRUNK LINE to Louisville and the South), making the average of Bonds about $18,000 per mile, and it is expressly guaranteed that the bond issue shall not exceed that sum.

The Road traverses a country that assures a large and profitable business; is built and equipped from Chicago to Momence, a distance of 55 miles, AND UPON THIS PORTION OF THE LINE ONLY WE NOW OFFER THE BONDS FOR SALE.

These Bonds are protected with extraordinary care by registration and otherwise; the interest upon them will be paid out of one-third the net earnings, and the Sinking Fund, created and set aside, will provide ample means for their redemption.

They are Officially Registered and Transferred by the
Union Trust Company
of New York, who thus become the custodian of these Bonds. IT IS CONFIDENTLY BELIEVED THAT NO BONDS CAN BE MADE MORE PERFECTLY SECURE, OR MORE ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

It is a CAPITAL ADVANTAGE of these Bonds that they bear 7 per cent. gold interest for 40 years; and compared with 6 *per cent.* gold bonds, the additional 1 per cent., at compound interest, for thirty years, would give the owner of this Bond a profit of $951·28, and for forty years, $2003·43.

Government Sixes might be exchanged with this result:—$10,000 would buy $12,000 of these bonds, payable in gold, yielding a profit in hand, and besides THE GAIN OF $2000 PRINCIPAL AND THE ANNUAL 6 PER CENT. THEREON, WOULD, AT MATURITY, NET THE BUYER $24,041·16 ADDITIONAL PROFIT IN INTEREST.

Prices at present, 95 and accrued interest from October 1.

Pamphlets, with Maps and detail, and the BONDS may be had of us, or of

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
Dealers in Government Securities, etc.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
No. 54 CLIFF Street, New York,
Agents for the sale of the Bonds. 12 2 thstu6t

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Dealers in Government Securities
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc etc. 6 5 tu2 31

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. 3 1

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
JANUARY COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

FINANCIAL.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS.
BY
Burglary, Fire, or Accident.
The Safe Deposit Company,
IN THEIR
New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building,
Nos. 329 and 331 CHESNUT STREET.
The Fidelity Insurance, Trust,
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.
N. B. Browne, Edward W. Clark,
Clarence H. Clark, Alexander Henry,
John Welsh, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Charles Macalester, George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.
President—N. B. BROWNE.
Vice-President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.
Secretary and Treasury—ROBERT PATTERSON.
Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided in their new Building and Vaults absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY, or ACCIDENT, and
RECEIVE SECURITIES AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT UNDER GUARANTEE,
Upon the following rates, for one year or less period:—
Government and all other Coupon Securities, or those transferable by delivery....$1·00 per $1000
Government and all other Securities registered and negotiable only by endorsement 50 per 1000
Gold Coin or Bullion..... 1·25 per 1000
Silver Coin or Bullion..... 2·00 per 1000
Silver or Gold Plate, under seal, on owner's estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for bulk..... 1·00 per 100
Jewelry, Diamonds, etc..... 2·50 per 1000
Deeds, Mortgages, and Valuable Papers generally, when of no fixed value, $1 a year, each, or according to bulk.
These latter, when deposited in Tin Boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of 1½ feet cubic capacity, $10 a year.
Coupons and interest will be collected, when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.
The Company offer for RENT, the lessee exclusively holding the key,
SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS,
At rates varying from $15 to $75 each, per annum, according to size.
Deposits of Money Received, on which interest will be allowed:—3 per cent. on Call Deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 4 per cent. on Time Deposits, payable on ten days' notice.
Travellers' Letters of Credit furnished, available in a parts of Europe.
This Company is also authorized to act as Executors, Administrators, and Guardians, to receive and execute Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations, or individuals.
N. B. BROWNE,
PRESIDENT.
ROBERT PATTERSON,
11 23 tuths2m5p SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currenc
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE
STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amoun of the aoove Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tu2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Co., of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
These Bonds are secured by a First and Only Mortgage on the entire real estate, road, personal property, franchise, and rolling stock of the Company, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New York, Trustees.
The road is 62 miles in length, connecting Fredericksburg with Charlottesville by way of Orange Court House, passing through a section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, while, as part of the great through lines to the Southwest and West, the safety and security of the Company's Bonds are placed beyond question and doubt.
We offer a limited amount of these Bonds at 92½ and interest from November 1 in currency.
Pamphlets, maps, and information furnished on application to
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
SAMUEL WORK,
12 4 tf No. 25 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
CORNER CARTER'S ALLEY,
13 tf Opposite Girard Bank.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A special session of the Methodist Preachers' Association of this city was held yesterday afternoon, at the Book Rooms, Arch street, near Tenth. The object was to devise means for the advancement of the missionary interests of the Church. Rev. J. P. Chaplin acted as Chairman and Rev. Mr. Payott, Secretary.

—A meeting of the members of the Lyle Monument Associatino was held last night, at the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and from the proceedings it appears that the monument will likely be completed by the first of January, and placed in position by the 15th, after which the duties of the organization will cease.

—Acting High Constable Loan recently instituted, before Alderman Kerr, proceedings against Charles Bird, charging the erection of a wooden building in the rear of No. 1336 Randolph street, contrary to law. Witnesses were examined who described the size and character of the building, and the Alderman gave judgment for the city. The penalty is $75.

– Yesterday the iron-clad Atlanta, which has furnished so much food for speculation, was formally handed over to the Haytien Government, by which it has been purchased of Mr. Sidney Oaksmith. Early in the day the vessel steamed away from the yard where it was refitted, and proceeded down the river, coming to an anchorage opposite the yard. There her crew, consisting of one hundred men (all colored) and officers, were put on board and mustered. In their presence and in that of a number of visitors, Mr. Oakesmith made the formal delivery to General Tate in a felicitous speech, which was as happily responded to. The vessel was then rechristened the Triumph. She carries two 150-pound rifled guns on pivots, two 100-pound broadsides, and a large quantity of small arms and ammunition. She will sail to-day, under command of Admiral Ellins.

Domestic Affairs.

—General Belknap's nomination has been confirmed by the Senate.

—James Mace, the English pugilist, has accepted a challenge from Tom Allen.

—A State Temperance Convention is to be held at Concord, N. H., on January 12.

—Spanish troops are advancing against the Cuban revolutionists at Puerto Principe.

—An attempt to burn the town of Juin, in Cuba, was frustrated, and several arrests have been made.

—The New Jersey State Woman's Suffrage Association commenced its annual meeting at Newark yesterday.

—The brig Annandale, from this city for Boston, went ashore on Squan Beach, and will prove a total loss.

—The annual meeting of the National Union League was held yesterday in New York, Governor Geary presiding. The report shows that the League is spread over twenty-five States, and is especially strong in the South. Governor Geary was re-elected President.

—The following were the proceedings in Congress yesterday after the close of our report:—

In the Senate the standing committees were announced, the chief changes being that Mr. Morrell, of Maine, is chairman of the Appropriation Committee, and Mr. Cragin, of New Hampshire, chairman of the Naval Committee. Carl Schurz fills the vacancy in the Foreign Committee caused by Mr. Fessenden's decease. Mr. Edmunds gave notice that on Friday he would ask the consideration of the House bill regulating the labor of Government workmen. Mr. Williams offered a joint resolution, providing that when a State Legislature shall have ratified a Constitutional amendment any other action in the matter by that Legislature shall be void. Referred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. Sherman introduced a bill regarding international coinage, which was referred to the Finance Committee. Mr. Ferry introduced a bill to abolish the administration of the test oath. On motion of Mr. Cameron, the President was asked for information in regard to affairs in Cuba, and on motion of Mr. Ramsey, was asked for information concerning the presence of Governor McDougall in Dakotah, and the opposition to him in Winnipeg. Mr. Thurman offered a resolution, asking whether there have been negotiations in regard to reciprocity, and for correspondence relative thereto, which was adopted. Mr. Stewart's resolution, requesting the Judiciary Committee to inquire if equal protection is denied by any State to any class of persons, in violation of the fourteenth amendment and treaty stipulations, was agreed to. A bill was passed relieving the disabilities of four or five hundred ex-Rebels. The joint resolution relieving all disabilities after the adoption of the fifteenth amendment was taken up and advocated by Mr. Stewart. The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

—In the House the Census bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Garfield explaining its provisions, and saying that it made the number of Representatives in Congress 300. After getting to the fourth section of the bill, the House adjourned.

Foreign Affairs.

—A Congress of Deists is sitting at Florence.

—Dr. Temple has been confirmed as Bishop of Exeter.

—M. Dreolle has been admitted to a seat in the Corps Legislatif by a vote of 171 to 77. M. Forcade spoke in favor of his admission.

—Reviewing the President's statement of the Alabama question, the *Daily News* comes to the conclusion that we want indemnity for our feelings rather than for our trade or pockets, and that this may be given.

—The Œcumenical Council was opened yesterday by the Pope. His Holiness, followed by seven hundred bishops, proceeded to the council hall amid the ringing of bells and firing of cannon. The galleries were filled by sovereign princes and other notables, and the whole affair excelled in grandeur anything that Rome ever beheld.

DULUTH.

Progress of the Rising City of the Northwest.

In the following letter is given the latest news from Duluth:—

DULUTH, St. Louis County, Minnesota, Nov. 30, 1869.—Dear Sir:—Since my October circular was issued substantial progress has been made in this, the new city of Lake Superior. Favored by comparatively mild weather, and but four inches of snow having fallen, building has progressed to a considerable extent. The following will show what actual improvements were made during the month:—

On Superior street, four stores and one dwelling house; First street, two dwellings; Second street, one dwelling, one church; Third street, one dwelling; Lake avenue, one dwelling; First avenue east, two dwellings, one store; Second avenue east, two dwellings.

The Union Elevator and Improvement Company, organized in Philadelphia with a capital of $500,000, have let contracts for the foundation of their first grain elevator at this point. It is to have a capacity of 300,000 bushels of wheat, and will cost $150,000. Foundation to be completed May 1, and the entire building August 1, 1870.

The Duluth Dock Company, organized at this place with a capital of $30,000, are now building a wharf four hundred feet long and thirty wide, in the outer harbor, and on the St. Louis river, twenty-five miles above us, the Great Western Mining Company are erecting buildings for the accommodation of workmen at their slate quarries. In May next a large force will be employed in developing that important interest.

From a personal inspection of the line I am able to state that nine-tenths of the railroad work between Duluth and Fond-du-lac, some eighteen miles, is done; rails are now being laid and so much of the road will be finished by New Year's. This progress enables workmen to be transferred to the line above Fond-du-lac, and nearly ensures the completion of our Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad in good season next summer.

Telegraphic communication with the outer world and the opening of the comfortable "Bay View House," make our new city more pleasant and attractive to strangers, while the Duluth Library Association's fine reading room and proposed course of lectures add to the attractions which induce many to remain. By the railroad from St. Paul to Pine City and thence in comfortable sleighs to this point, the journey to Duluth may soon be made easily and quickly.

A neat gothic church for the Episcopal society is finished, furnished with bell, organ, etc, and now in use. The new Presbyterian church is also well advanced; it is to be built partly of brick, forty-four by seventy feet in size, with a spire one hundred feet high, and its auditorium will accommodate three hundred and fifty persons.

Transactions in real estate have been numerous. Sales are reported of lots on Superior street at about sixty dollars per foot; on First street at eighteen, on Second at ten, on Third at seven, and on Minnesota Point at seven dollars and a half.

In answer to many inquiries I will state that the ordinary size of lots in the First Division is fifty by one hundred and forty feet; on Minnesota Point, forty by one hundred, but lots near corners are frequently smaller by reason of subdivisions made to front on the avenues. Much work has been accomplished in cutting out and grading streets and in building sidewalks. A contract is made for the extension of Superior street two miles northeasterly along the lake shore.

Lake Superior is still open to navigation, but the bay is closed by ice. The thermometer has not yet fallen below zero, and our weather is equable and pleasant.

Mr. Henry A. Gould of Boston, Mass., who has visited Duluth and is in constant communication with me, will be pleased to show maps and give particular information to any who may desire it.

Letters answered promptly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES H. GRANES.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the new romantic Irish drama of *Patrice; or, The White Lady of Wicklow*, will be repeated. This piece is placed upon the stage in unusually handsome style, and the scenic effects in which it abounds are remarkably effective. The action is stirring, and the play is one that ought certainly to have a long run if there is any virtue in sensationalism or Hibernian patriotism.

On Saturday next there will be a children's matinee, when *Little Beauty and the Beast* will be presented.

AT THE WALNUT the sentimental play of *Mary Warner* will be performed this evening, with Miss Bateman as the suffering heroine.

On Saturday there will be a matinee, when *Foul Play* will be given with all its scenic effects.

AT THE ARCH Tom Taylor's scenic comedy of *The Overland Route* will be represented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of the *4-T Thieves* and other attractions will be offered this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a minstrel performance combining a number of entertaining features will be given this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical performance at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—This evening Mr. R. J. DeCordova will lecture at the Academy of Music on "Whiffin vs. Sniffin." This will be Mr. De Cordova's last appearance this season.

Much interest is felt by the young folks in the supplementary series announced by Mr. Pugh for their benefit, and Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu will undoubtedly have a crowded and enthusiastic audience on next Saturday afternoon, to hear him discourse upon matters "Under the Equator." Mr. Du Chaillu is a most entertaining lecturer, and independently of this fact, the young folks will be glad to see and hear the celebrated traveller.

THE YO SEMITE VALLEY.—To-morrow evening Mr. T. Clarkson Taylor will lecture at the hall of the Mercantile Library, Tenth street, above Chesnut, on "California and the Yo Semite Valley." This lecture will be illustrated by numerous magnificent stereopticon views.

JOHN B. GOUGH will lecture at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Monday evening next. Subject, "Habit."

PROFESSOR RUFUS ADAMS will have a testimonial benefit at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening, when he will read a number of popular selections. Carl Sentz's parlor orchestra will perform a fine programme of music.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO THE X. T. K.—A testimonial benefit to Mr. Duane has been tendered by a number of gentlemen who heard his humorous discourse entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany," a few weeks ago at Natatorium Hall. The affair will come off on Saturday evening next at the same place, and as Mr. Duane is a humorist of more than usual ability, there ought to be a crowded house.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·13	MOON SETS	10·38
SUN SETS	4·32	HIGH WATER	6·47

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES DOUGHERTY,
SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Nov. 20
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 23
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 24
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 25
India	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 26
Nemesis	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Nov. 27
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 27
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos.	Nov. 30
Deutschland	Southampton	New York	Nov. 30
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 2
FOR EUROPE.			
Weser	New York	Bremen	Dec. 9
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 9
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 11
Pereire	New York	Havre	Dec. 11
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 11
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool, via Hal.	Dec. 14
Atalanta	New York	London	Dec. 18
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	Dec. 9
Eagle	New York	Havana	Dec. 9
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Dec. 10
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Dec. 11
Geo. Washington	New York	New Orleans	Dec. 11
De Soto	New York	Havana	Dec. 11
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Dec. 18

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Centipede, Fenton, Portsmouth, N. H., W. D. Grane & Co.
Schr F. B. Colton, Robinson, Cienfuegos, Geo. C. Carson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Barque Albert, Maxwell, from Leghorn Sept. 8, via Gibraltar 23d, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Sartori—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co. Nov. 1, Charles Hill, seaman, a native of Prussia, died of heart disease.
Norw. barque Frigate Bird, Lippe, 44 days from Liverpool, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son.
Barque Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, 52 days from Genoa, with mdse. to V. A. Sartori—vessel to B. Crawley & Co.
Brig B. Bradley, Mulligan, 4 days from New Haven.
Schr Ellie L., Smith, 3 days from Norfolk, with lumber to S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, 5 days from Charleston, with mdse. to S. Lathbury & Co.
Schr Ann Twibill, Edwards, 6 days from Petersburg, Va., with railroad ties to West Chester RR. Co.
Schr Kenduskeag, Wyatt, 23 days from Bangor, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr B. Steelman, Robinson, 3 days from Great Bridge, to B. Croskey & Co.
Schr Blondel, Chapman, 4 days from Providence, with fish to captain.
Schr A. E. Safford, Powell, from Nantucket.
Schr H. N. Miller, Miller, from Boston.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Johnson, from Boston.
Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, from Boston.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, from Boston
Schr John C. Henry, Dilkes, from Bridgeton, N. J.
Schr George Hyers, Ray, from Greenport.
Schr Caroline Young, Young, from Lynn.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from East Cambridge.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Dec. 9.—Navigation seems to be nearly suspended, the river being full of floating ice. Six boats came down the canal yesterday, all bound to Baltimore.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Dec. 8.—Two barges leave to-night, light, for Baltimore.
M. Hennessey, with lumber, for New Brunswick and Philadelphia.
Andy Johnson, with lumber, for New Brunswick.
Sarah Ann, with lumber, for Bound Brook.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 8.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
Ticeno; Charles; E. Hennessey; S. Hummell; L. Royer; J. C. Baker; Schuyler; P. Robinson; and J. B. Edwards, all with coal, for New York.
Jennie Allen, with corn, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, Dec. 9.—Skim ice in docks along Delaware avenue; first of the season. No ice floating in the river in front of the city. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, hence, at Norfolk 6th inst., and sailed for Richmond.
Schr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, and Amelia, Post, hence, at Newburyport 5th inst.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, from Portland for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 4th inst.
Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, hence, at Norfolk 4th inst.
Schrs Breeze, Overton, and L. A. Danenhower, Gardner, hence, for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 4th inst.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Abrams, hence, for Boston, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 5th inst.
Schrs Ephraim and Anna, Green, and A. D. Huddell, Long, hence, for Boston, at Holmes' Hole P. M. 5th inst.
Schrs Katie Hoyt, Parker; Hannah Little, Godfrey; and L. Phleuger, Meyers, hence, at Norfolk 7th inst.
Schrs General Butler, Smith; Bishop, Bishop; and Martha, Speak, cleared at Baltimore 7th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schrs M. J. Chadwick, Gay; Joseph Maxfield, Maxfield; William A. Crocker, Baxter, for Boston; and Julia Elizabeth, Hendricks, for New Bedford, all from Philadelphia, at New York 7th inst.
Schrs Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, for Middletown, and Teazer, hence, for Boston, passed Hell Gate 7th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The black buoy on Long Point, at the entrance of the harbor of East Greenwich, R. I., has gone adrift, and as it is a narrow passage, there is danger of running on the Point.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

BRIDAL, BIRTHDAY, AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Au Bon Marche.

The One Dollar Department contains a large assortment of FINE FRENCH GOODS, embracing
DESKS, WORK, GLOVE, HANDKERCHIEF, AND DRESSING BOXES, in great variety.
DOLLS, MECHANICAL TOYS, and TREE TRIMMINGS.
SILK FANS, LEATHER BAGS, POCKET BOOKS, CHINA VASES and ORNAMENTS, JEWELRY, ETC.

From $1·00 to $50·00.

Call and examine our Paris Goods.
Party and Evening Dresses made and trimmed from French and English fashion plates.
Fancy Costumes for Masquerades, Balls, etc., made to order in forty-eight hours' notice, at

MRS. M. A. BINDER'S

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, PAPER PATTERN DRESS and CLOAK MAKING ESTABLISHMENT,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut,
3 6 stuth§ PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.
THE FINEST QUALITIES.
The Most Reasonable Prices.
IVENS & CO.,
23 S. NINTH Street, and N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT,
11 6 stuth 2m PHILADELPHIA.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL.
A Boarding and Day School for Boys,
Held in the new Academy Building at
MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY.
For Circulars apply to
REV. T. W. CATTELL, Principal.
6 28 tf

FLAVORING EXTRACTS.

WILTBERGER'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Are warranted equal to any made.
VANILLA, LEMON, ROSE, PINEAPPLE, CINNAMON. ORANGE, CLOVES, NUTMEG, BITTER ALMONDS.
Prepared at
A. Wiltberger's Drug Store,
No. 233 North SECOND Street.
Depot for BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE, the best article made for Blueing clothes. 11 8 mwf2mrp

CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 28 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
FRENCH PLATE LOOKING-GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
BEAUTIFUL CHROMOS,
PAINTINGS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES,
NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
3 15 Fifth door above the Continental, Phila.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts. PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 §

M. MARSHALL,
DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,
Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.
10 21 thstu6m

WIRE GUARDS,
FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.
Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper-makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
2 3fmw§ No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CRASH IN DRY GOODS.
EVERYTHING DOWN—HIGH PRICES OVER FOR THE SEASON.
GRAND CLOSING SALE OF RICKEY, SHARP & CO.'S IMMENSE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS At Retail.
Unprecedented Bargains IN
SILKS,
VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MISCELLANEOUS
DRY GOODS.
THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
AND CONTAINS MORE NOVELTIES AND STAPLES OF RECENT IMPORTATION THAN CAN BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.
ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
1 2 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

OPENED THIS MORNING,
The Greatest Thing Ever Offered in This Country.
2000 Elegant Delaine Robes,
Full Patterns, rich colorings, at $2 a dress pattern.
5000 Yards of Tinted Velveteens,
In Black and all the colors, at 50c. per yard, cost to import $1·40.
10,000 Yds Real French Chintzes,
Warranted Fast Colors, Beautiful Colorings and Designs, at 25c. per yard, have retailed this season at 62½c.
One Case All-Wool Serges,
All Colors, at 90c. per yard; have sold at $1·75.
One Case Colored Silks,
24 inches wide, and very heavy, at $2 per yard; the price has been $3·50. Together with every variety of rich dress goods, shawls, and mourning goods as cheap in proportion.
These goods have all been bought from Bankrupt Sales and other sources, at the lowest panic prices, and will be sold accordingly.
J. A. SOUTHWICK,
NO. 17 S. EIGHTH STREET,
WINDOW WITH REVOLVING PYRAMID.
12 4 stuth4t BELOW MARKET.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would inform their customers and the public that, notwithstanding the SENSATIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS of the GREAT REDUCTION in the prices of
DRY GOODS,
THAT THEIR
STOCK IS REDUCED IN PRICE
From to-day, to meet any reduction made, and that they SELL AS CHEAP as goods of equal quality CAN BE PURCHASED IN THIS CITY. We would invite special attention to our large and elegant stock of DRY GOODS now on hand, consisting in part of
SILKS, VELVETS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOTHS, ETC.
Persons selecting articles for
Holiday Presents
Will find in our store a full and desirable stock to select from. [9 13 tuths3mrp

1869.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP.
A GREAT DEAL FOR LITTLE MONEY
We have a most splendid stock of Goods, finely assorted, and have put the prices down to the lowest DOT, as we close out stock TWICE A YEAR regularly—that's our rule—so as always to keep things fresh and new.
SPECIAL
and POSITIVE BARGAINS
MAY BE EXPECTED.
We invite attention to
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SHAWLS.
POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, AND PLAIDS.
KID GLOVES, BLANKETS, AND CASSIMERES.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden,
10 16 tf PHILADELPHIA.

INDIA SCARFS. INDIA SHAWLS.
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
FOR A VALUABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENT,
CHEAP AT
GEORGE FRYER'S,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 3m PHILADELPHIA.

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Closing Out at Reduced Prices
PREVIOUS TO
Making Alterations in Our Store.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, MUSICAL BOXES, FANCY CLOCKS, AND BRONZE ORNAMENTS.
WILSON & STELLWAGEN,
No. 1028 CHESNUT STREET,
12 1 t25 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 2§1 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ISAAC DIXON,
NO. 120 S. ELEVENTH STREET.
A fine assortment of
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
At reduced prices. 12 3 6trp

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS,
At reduced prices.
ISAAC DIXON,
12 3 6trp No. 120 S. ELEVENTH Street.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.
We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.
Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the thirty-ninth account of Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of JAMES HAMILTON, Deceased, arising from that portion of the estate belonging to schedule B, annexed to the indenture of partition in said estate, dated January 26, 1849, recorded in the office for recording of deeds, etc., in Philadelphia, in deed book G. W. C., No. 1, page 497, etc., and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 9 thstu 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM H. KERN, Administrator of the Estate of ALBERT S. BEVENS, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, December 20, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.
12 9thstu5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ROBERT W. SMITH, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that ELIZA SMITH, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition in the office of the Clerk of said Court, with an appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the Act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, December 11, 1869, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
R. RUNDLE SMITH, Attorney for Petitioner.
12 2 4 7 9 4t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MANUS McCLUSKEY, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY MULHOLLAND (late McCluskey), administratrix, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, December 15, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 113 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
12 2 thstu 5t* WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
The assigned estate of ROBERT H. HAY. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of W. F. JUDSON, Esq., assignee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on FRIDAY, December 17, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock, M. (12 M.), at the office of W. F. JUDSON, Esq., No. 708 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 12 9 thstuwth5t

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

A LARGE VARIETY OF New Goods,
Suitable for the Season, just received.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 23§

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—
No. 4965, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.
$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
9 9 thu28t No. 212 WALNUT Street.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters,
WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.,
N. W. CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets
9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wn 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT, RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
2§ WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER Pianos, $300. Taylor & Farley's, also Carhart & Needham's Organs, from $50 upwards. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street and No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 11 23 2m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE GRAND TESTIMONIAL TO RUFUS ADAMS, by Judge ALLISON, EDWIN FORREST, and 1061 others, takes place
FRIDAY EVENING, December 10.
CARL SENTZ'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA will open the entertainment by performing La Gitana, Serenade, Solo, Wein, Weib und Gesang.
Tickets, 50 cents, at Trumpler's and at the door. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8. 12 8 3t

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT, after weeks of preparation, an original romantic Irish Drama, in five acts, entitled
PATRICE,
OR, THE WHITE LADY OF WICKLOW,
with new scenery, novel effects, and fine cast.
Patrice....Miss LAURA KEENE
THIRD CHILDREN'S MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.
The Play—POOR BABES IN THE WOOD;
Or, THE KIND FAIRY BIRDS.
Evening, doors open at 7. Commence at ¾ to 8.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, N. E. COR. NINTH and WALNUT Streets.—Begins at ¾ to 8.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 9,
Fourth Night of the renowned Artiste, MISS BATEMAN, in the New Drama, by Tom Taylor, written expressly for Miss Bateman, entitled
MARY WARNER.
Mary Warner....Miss BATEMAN
George Warner....Mr. GEORGE JORDAN
Milly Rigg....Miss VIRGINIA FRANCIS
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MISS BATEMAN.
In order to accommodate families, a
FOUL PLAY MATINEE
will be given on SATURDAY AT at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
by Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS,
Tom Taylor's great Scenic Comedy,
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
with every Scene New.
Mrs. JOHN DREW appearing as....Mrs. Sebright
Aided by the Full Company.
Seats secured six days in advance.

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE.
OPEN THE YEAR ROUND. EVERY EVENING—Greatest Gymnasts of the Age, RIZARELLI BROTHERS, Mad'lle LUPO-MILLER BEALL, MISS EVA BRENT, the Queen of Song; Mad'lle DE ROSA. AVENTURES DES GRISETTES, THE GREEK SLAVE, ETC.
Matinee on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH St., below Arch (Late Theatre Comique).
Confirmed Success and Increased Attraction.
THIS EVENING and Continue Every Night.
DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S
Gigantic Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, introducing Another Immense New Programme.
First Time—New Burlesque 4—T—Thieves.
First Week—Fascinating Four Graces.
First Time—Green Room Scene.
First Week—Robinson, Belle of Madrid.
Admission, 50c. Parquet, 25c. Gallery, 25c.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE FAMILY RESORT.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
the great Star Troupe of the world, in their unequalled ETHIOPIAN SOIREES,
BEAUTIFUL BALLADS, SONGS,
OPERATIC SELECTIONS, and
LAUGHABLE BURLESQUES
EVERY EVENING.
J. L. CARNCROSS, Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 9 15 6m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—WINTER TERM will begin MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1870.
Names of New Pupils should be entered
BEFORE THE 15TH OF DECEMBER.
There are a few vacancies which may be filled by making early application at the office. [12 1 14t
No. 1024 WALNUT STREET.

TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
SIGNOR BLITZ
in his New Mysteries, assisted by his Son,
THEODORE BLITZ.
Evenings at 7¾. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 3.
MAGIC, VENTRILOQUISM, CANARIES, AND BURLESQUE MINSTRELS.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 11 11 tf

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place.
Admission free. 1 13tf

SENTZ AND HASSLER'S MATINEES—MUSICAL FUND HALL, 1869-70, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. 10 18

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!
HARDING'S EDITIONS OF THE HOLY BIBLE.
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles,
FOR
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING AND
BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
Also, Presentation Bibles for
CHURCHES,
CLERGYMEN,
SOCIETIES AND
TEACHERS, ETC
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey Morocco, Paneled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.
W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESTUT STREET,
STRENGTH, BEAUTY, CHEAPNESS COMBINED!
Harding's Patent Chain-back
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
For Wedding, Holiday, or Birthday Presents, these Albums are particularly adapted.
The book trade and dealers in fancy articles for holiday sales will find the most extensive assortment of Photograph Albums in the country, and superior to any heretofore made. For great strength, durability, and cheapness, Harding's Patent Chain-back Albums are unrivalled. Purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine these new lines of goods before making up their orders for holiday stock.
Also, a large and splendid assortment of new styles of Photograph Albums made in the usual manner.
W. W. HARDING,
NO. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 1m PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell
BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.
BY OLIVE LOGAN,
The Great Reformer of the Stage,
who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuths23t

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1869.

THE NEW INDIAN POLICY.

HOWEVER much the degraded savage may be despised, or the marauding and merciless Indian hated and feared, a large portion of the American people will cordially endorse the declaration in the President's message that "a system which looks to the extinction of a race is too horrible for a nation to adopt without entailing upon itself the wrath of all Christendom, and engendering in the citizen a disregard for human life and the rights of others dangerous to society." The policy heretofore pursued in regard to the aborigines has practically resulted in their rapid destruction, and while it has afforded to dishonest white adventurers abundant opportunities to enrich themselves at the public expense, and while lavish appropriations have been made nominally for the purpose of maintaining peace and instructing the rude barbarians in the arts of civilization, the Indians have steadily dwindled in numbers amidst such irritations and incessant wars that thousands of white men, women, and children have simultaneously been massacred. Each frontier settlement has its own story of bloody and fatal struggles, every new road is paved with mangled human bodies, and every advance step is achieved only after the commingled sacrifice of members of both the hostile races.

In all this long and murderous history, the Government has in many respects been much to blame not merely for neglecting and postponing obvious duties, but for the treachery and corruption of its agents and the radical deficiencies of its traditional policy. Now, however, a new system is about to be inaugurated, and vigorous efforts are being made to protect the railway lines and new settlements which have been established in the very heart of the old Indian domain, and at the same time to save the savage. The difficulties of this task are greater than at any former period of our history, but they may be at least partially surmounted by a Commissioner of Indian Affairs who belongs to the doomed race; a President personally familiar with frontier life; a Peace Commission composed of eminent, disinterested, and philanthropic citizens; a Congress deeply impressed with the necessity of wise and speedy action; Quaker agents on the established reservations; and by army officers instead of plundering civilians representing the Government among the more remote tribes. It is folly to expect that an immediate millennium will be established on the plains. In spite of all that can be done at present, we will hear of stolen cattle, of attacks on the mail coaches, and of occasional murders. It is as natural for the Apaches and Sioux to steal and kill as it is for the hungry wolf to follow the trail of a wounded buffalo. But great ends may nevertheless be attained, and if the comprehensive scheme described in the Report of the Secretary of the Interior is adopted, the bulk of all the Indian tribes may soon be gathered into a few extensive Indian territories (similar to that now existing on the western bordern of Arkansas), where the aborigines will have superior opportunities for self-elevation, and be alike free from dangerous white inroads and from the temptation to make raids on white settlements. The small reservations heretofore allotted to single tribes have speedily been surrounded by white settlements, and after new difficulties and wars, new removals have been necessitated. The remedy now suggested is the assemblage of larger numbers of various tribal organizations upon larger reservations, and Secretary Cox asserts that "the time cannot be far distant when two or three principal Indian territories may properly embrace all the tribes east of the Rocky Mountains," and that "the same policy of concentrating the tribes will apply to the country west of the Rocky Mountains, and will be equally necessary whenever and wherever the feuds existing among them can be so far settled that they can live together in peaceful neighborhood." These internal antagonisms of the Indian races, which are strengthened by the bitter recollection of hereditary hatreds and mutual wrongs, constitute the most serious obstacle to the proposed scheme; and it will be as difficult to prevent the hostile branches of the red race from destroying each other as to preserve them from fatal contact with white men. Still, this difficulty may in a great measure be surmounted by judicious and efficient governmental action, and by a combination of various good influences. The statesmen of this era would achieve a crowning glory if, after having emancipated one race, they devised a practical method of preserving another from annihilation, without retarding American progress; and the deep interest now manifested in this problem may lead to its solution.

SENATOR TRUMBULL'S project for improving our civil service, and correcting the abuses into which Congressmen have fallen, it is thought will pass the Senate, but a determined opposition is anticipated in the House, with but a poor show of final passage. Representatives will, of course, be slow to give up the main source of their influence both at home and at the capital. But their reluctance to make the sacrifice does not detract from the force of the arguments in favor of radical reform in the civil service.

THE ARMY.

THE reports of the Secretary of War and General Sherman give detailed statements of the present organization of the army of the United States, and they make a number of important suggestions by which its efficiency may be much increased. The territory of the United States is divided into twelve departments and three military districts, which are under the command of experienced and able Generals. The duties to be performed are many and arduous, including the garrisoning of the various coast fortifications, the preservation of order in the late rebellious States, and the protection of the settlers on the Western plains from the Indians. The present maximum of the army is 52,234 enlisted men, who are divided into five regiments of artillery, ten of cavalry, twenty-five of infantry, a battalion of engineers, and the cadets at the Military Academy. General Sherman states that there is not at this moment a single regiment in reserve, and that there is a continual call for more troops that cannot be granted, and he urgently asks that Congress will not any further diminish the military establishment, because of the great extent of our country and the unsettled character of the regions of the great West, inhabited by nomadic tribes of Indians, from whom it is necessary to protect settlers, and because a large force is also required to guard the various roads that traverse that section of the country. The arduous character of the services of the officers and men who are on duty in the wilderness beyond the Mississippi are set forth in appropriate terms, and the consideration of Congress is invited in their behalf.

It is represented that the code of laws by which the army is governed is very antiquated and obscure, and so encumbered by orders and regulations that it is impossible for the officers to decide what their rights and duties are, and Congress is asked to sanction the new code arranged by Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Augur, which was submitted in January, 1868.

The Freedmen's Bureau has concluded its labors, with the exception of the educational and bounty divisions, and two hospitals for freedmen. The number of officers, agents, and clerks has been reduced from nine hundred to one hundred and fifty-eight, and no further reduction is considered practicable so long as the present operations shall continue. During the existence of the bureau the general average shows that about one in two hundred, or one-half of one per cent., of the freed people have been supported by the Government.

The last Board of Visitors to the Military Academy expressed themselves highly gratified at the condition of that institution, but they considered its facilities inadequate to the present condition of the country. The board therefore recommended that it be greatly enlarged, that the number of cadets be increased, that the standard of admission be raised, and that the cadets be divided into two classes—one pursuing an ordinary course of military instruction, and its members returning to civil life upon graduation to spread a knowledge of the military art throughout the land; and the other, selected from the most promising members of the former class, and equal in number only to the yearly wants of the army, pursuing their studies to the very limits of military science.

The Inspector of the Military Academy does not concur in all of these recommendations, and does not advise any present enlargement of the institution. He suggests, however, that the number of cadets be increased to four hundred, which is two-fifths more than the number now authorized by law. With regard to raising the standard for admission, the Inspector does not consider any change expedient, as every addition to the list of preparatory qualifications necessarily restricts the circle from which cadets can be drawn, and because the present list embraces all the attainments that can be obtained by a large proportion of the youth of the country. He recommends, however, as a substitute for the propositions of the board, schools of application for the several arms of the service, such as exist in Europe, the nuclei of two of which may be found in the artillery school at Fortress Monroe and one of the three engineer depots already in operation.

General Sherman thinks that the regulations with regard to the staff and engineer corps should be so modified that these branches of the service can be more immediately under the control of the General-in-Chief, instead of being nearly independent of him as at present.

With regard to the perfection of our seacoast forts, General Sherman cordially endorses the modifications suggested by the Engineer Department, which include the use of barbette batteries of earth, with deep parapet, and a liberal number of bomb-proof and magazine traverses; the use of the heaviest guns practicable, with carriages admitting of the guns being depressed below the parapet for loading; an abundant supply of heavy mortars; and the use of torpedoes and entanglements to hold a fleet long enough for destruction. The General recommends that immediate attention be given to the completion of the forts covering the cities of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, and San Francisco, to the neglect of other points for the present.

The reports of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief indicate an extremely economical and efficient management of the army, and it would be highly gratifying if the same excellent system of doing business could be introduced into some of the other departments of the Government.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE has been attacked in Congress at the very outset of the session, a bill providing for its abolition having been introduced in the House already by Mr. Hill, of New Jersey. We can scarcely hope that the members of Congress will willingly despoil themselves of the franking privilege; but a perusal of the Postmaster-General's report, published by us on Monday, shows how imperatively necessary such action has become. If the franking privilege could be kept within respectable limits, it would be beneficial to the country; but as all attempts to so restrict it have thus far failed, the only certain remedy for the grievance is the passage of Mr. Hill's bill.

THE DREADFUL DRAKE.

DRAKE is getting to be dreadful. During the summer recess he has divided his time between intriguing for the chairmanship of the Naval Committee of the Senate, and "a protracted investigation of a grave constitutional question." Missouri, whence Drake hails, is a seaboard State, as all students of geography are well aware; and therefore Drake is quite as competent to watch over the interests of our iron-clads and wooden walls as would be the veritable Swiss Admiral whom the eccentric genius of Offenbach conjured up. But, since Senators are so loose in their geography as not to perceive the aquatic skill of Drake, the latter has dropped his aqueous aspirations and, having nothing else to do, gives to the Senate the result of his protracted constitutional researches. He has dived like a duck into the very depths of the difficulty discerned by him, and dragged up something which looks very much like a whale or a weasel, according as we contemplate it from Drake's point of view or our own.

Drake's dreadful discovery consists in the fact that the United States courts should be ornamental rather than useful. Heretofore the theory has obtained to a considerable extent that one of the functions of these courts was to detect the indiscretions of Congress, and to correct the proverbial haste and recklessness of our national legislators, by declaring null and void such of their acts as are in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. This is manifestly absurd, and calculated only to bring Congress into disrepute with such people as have heard of the surrender of Lee and the capture of Jeff Davis. Therefore Drake proposes to remedy the difficulty which he has dug up by the passage of a bill providing that, when Congress promulgates a law, its constitutionality shall not be questioned by any court of the United States or any judge thereof. If this isn't statesmanship, we should like the shade of the immortal Daniel Webster to tell us what is. Evidently "protracted investigations" have a tendency to dumbfound Drake, and the less indulgence he gives his passion for them the better for the country in general and for Drake in particular.

A SENSIBLE MOVEMENT has been inaugurated in Congress by Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, who has introduced a bill requiring the planting of trees on homestead settlements. A great extent of our Western territory is treeless, and only by the planting of trees can future generations be supplied with the wood which will be needed. Not only would it be well for Congress to require the planting of trees by all the settlers on the public domain, but it would be wise for the Government itself to undertake the planting of forests on certain portions of the treeless plains of the far West. A small outlay at the present time would make a thousandfold return half a century hence.

WASHINGTON is bent upon having that international exhibition, and as it will be utterly impossible to attempt anything of the kind without material help from Congress, the crusade against the public treasury has already been commenced. In view of all the circumstances, it will be nothing less than shameful for Congress to appropriate half a million of dollars or so towards the scheme, and it becomes the duty of the conscientious members to keep their eyes upon it.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN decline to offer a reward of one thousand dollars for the detection of fraudulent practices at elections. The majority of them being Democrats, such a reward might stimulate some malicious person to make unpleasant disclosures.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pge

☞ TO COUNTERACT an opinion prevalent among some who have not tried us, that, because we are on Chesnut street and deal only in a class of clothing finer than ordinary Ready-made garments, our prices must be enormously high, we here publish a

LIST OF PRICES.

Light Weight Overcoats from $9 to $25.		Business Suits. Chesterfields	$12 50
Black Beaver Overcoats $16, 18, 20, 25, 35.		Pants	5 00
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Youths' Overcoats from $7 to 25.		And all grades from $25 to 60.	
Child's Overcoats from $4 50 to 25.		Handsome Dress Suits. All black	$25 to 65
Garibaldi Suit from $5 to 30.		Fine Tricot	33 to 45
Prince Imperial Suit from $6 to 25.		Swallow-Tail Dress Coats. Black Cloth	$16 to 40
Bismark Suit from $6 to 30.		Blue Cloth	25 to 35
And twenty other styles Gents' Wrappers, $5 to 35.		Boys' Jacket	4 50
		Boys' Pants	3 50
		Whole suit	$8 00
		And all grades up to $20	
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Every person who regards his own interest, comfort, and appearance should avail himself of this opportunity to secure a bargain in the best Clothing in the city.

R. H. ADAMS.
11 4tf SEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ REMOVAL.—THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK has removed to No. 306 WALNUT Street, owing to the destruction of the Commercial Exchange Building by fire last night. All the valuables and the books of the Bank are entirely safe, the banking room having been injured by water only.

JOHN CASTNER, Cashier.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1869. 12 8 3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A PLEA FOR THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

The American Sunday-School Union was organized in the year 1824. It is now the only national society located in our city.

Its object is to care for the religious training of the young: this "one thing" has been kept steadily in view from 1824 to the present time.

There are millions of youth in our country who are without the privileges of the Sunday-school. We want to reach them. We have now missionaries laboring in twenty-two States, but where we have one we ought to have five. We have the machinery necessary to do the work. What we need to set it in motion to its fullest capacity is MONEY.

Sunday-schools need libraries, and these cost money, and we must *give* them where the people are too poor to purchase.

The call for the Sunday-school missionary comes from the South, from the line of the Pacific Railroad, nay, from every quarter, and we are unable to send him forth. Good men stand ready to enter in and labor, but the money necessary for their support is wanting. We appeal to the Christian men and women of Philadelphia for help. Send us the means, and with the help of God we will go out and "gather the children in."

Contributions may be sent to I. KNOWLES, Treasurer, No. 122 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ALEX. WHILLDIN,
GEO. H. STUART,
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Mr. PAUL B. DU CHAILLU, the famous African explorer, will give a course of three Lectures, to the YOUNG FOLKS of Philadelphia, in day time, as follows:—

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The Lectures will be illustrated with immense paintings, hunting implements, weapons of warfare, and other attractive novelties. Mr. Du Chaillu will appear on one of these occasions in the identical costume worn by him in his travels.

Admission to each Lecture ..... 35 cents
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Doors open at 2; Lecture at 3 o'clock.
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Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. 4t

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R. J. DE CORDOVA,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 9.
His last appearance this season.
Subject—"WHIFFIN VS. SNIFFIN."
(Breach of Promise of Marriage).
A HUMOROUS NONSENSE STORY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
Subject—"DANIEL O'CONNELL."

Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.
Tickets for any of the lectures for sale at GOULD'S Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lecture.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½. 12 8 2t

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"HABIT."

HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.

HORACE GREELEY,
"THE WOMAN QUESTION."
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

Tickets for the Course, $2. Reserved Seats, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75c.; Stage Tickets, Standing Tickets, and Reserved Seats in Family Circle, 50c. Sold at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street. 12 8 4t

☞ STEREOPTICON EXHIBITIONS OF CALIFORNIA AND THE YO-SEMITE VALLEY, BY T. CLARKSON TAYLOR.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 8. Subject—CALIFORNIA AND THE PLAINS.
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Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commences at 8. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at Parrish's drug store, Eighth and Arch streets, and at McAllister's, No. 728 Chesnut st. 12 3 6t4p

☞ LADIES' FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
BROAD STREET SYNAGOGUE,
WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED
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On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
By the Hon. D. M. FOX and the Rev. Dr. JASTROW, and will continue for two weeks. 12 6 6t

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BOOKS AS HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Whoever is hunting for suitable Christmas presents which they cannot find, should visit the princely marble establishment of MESSRS. PORTER & COATES, No. 822 Chesnut street, where they can certainly be suited. If you have thought, for instance, of buying your wife an expensive shawl, or something of that kind, and have not enough money, let the shawl go, and get a beautiful and interesting book at one-half or one-third the cost, which you can both read together in the long winter evenings, and you will enjoy her thanks forever. The shawl is a sinking fund; a book is an interest-paying savings institution. With the expensive shawl additional expenses are required in order to use it. If at the opera, a carriage, tickets, etc., are necessary, to which should be added the wear and tear of brain and mind consequent on late hours. With the book none of these things are necessary. You sit by the fire and read, and when you are tired you stop. Your minds are improved, and much more comfort and pleasure are derived in the end. For a Christmas present to a sister, a brother, a relation, or a friend, the same reasons apply in favor of the book. If a book is bought only for the fine binding, it still fulfils a very useful office. It lies on the centre-table and makes the home beautiful by its presence. A friend calling, takes it up and whiles away an hour, which would otherwise be spent in idleness. A child would rather have a picture book than any other present. A Bible or Prayer-Book is useful, and can be as ornamental as the purchaser may desire. Even the buyers of the most expensive goods like to get them at the lowest possible price. At the store of Messrs. Porter & Coates this can readily be accomplished. The entire stock is advertised for sale at wholesale cash prices. A glance at the Chesnut street windows of the firm shows the great variety of holiday goods which they have on hand. Fancy books in ivory bindings are side by side with low-priced publications in cloth. Illustrated editions of the poets and gems from the best authors are companions, each in its most beautiful dress. Paintings of the finest class meet the eye on every side. Chromos of all kinds can be seen and purchased, from the largest size manufactured down to the little card of autumn leaves or ferns. Splendid presentation books in elegant bindings, fully illustrated, are on hand, also English and American Bibles and Prayer-Books in every style. Juvenile and Toy Books, handsomely illustrated and printed in colors, are waiting to delight the eyes of the little folks. The Robin Hoods, and Mother Hubbards, and Jack the Giant Killers, and Cinderellas have on their festive habiliments suitable for this season of the year. Purchasers of holiday presents are invited and surely ought to visit this really splendid stock of all kinds of books offered at the very lowest market rates for cash.

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Very Superior Fashionable Clothing
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Chesnut Street Clothing at Market Street Prices.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

BUY THE HARLEIGH.
BUY THE HARLEIGH.
PUREST LEHIGH COAL MINED.
OFFICE, CORNER SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
DEPOT, NO. 957 N. NINTH STREET.
WILLIAM W. ALTER.
BEST QUALITIES OF SCHUYLKILL,
LORBERRY, AND SHAMOKIN COAL.

THE PARHAM
New Family Sewing Machine is a first-class lock-stitch machine, elegant in style and finish, perfectly simple in construction, and designed for every description of family sewing and light manufacturing purposes.
PARHAM SEWING MACHINE CO.,
Salesroom, No. 704 Chesnut street.
Agents wanted.

THE HAIR COLORING PREPARATIONS DOOMED.—Beware of bottled dyes in the shape of silver hair dyes and sediment fluids. They are all pestiferous and dangerous. PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, a perfectly pure, transparent, harmless, and agreeable preparation, is the only agent that will change grey hair to its natural color, without risk or any disgusting consequences.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—
Gay's China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street, have just received the last lot of Fancy Goods they will import this season. These goods were all bought under Factory Prices, AND WILL BE SOLD AT PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION!

PARHAM SEWING MACHINES are sold on terms to suit all. Call and examine.
No. 704 Chesnut street.

PLEASE READ THE

NOTE

AT THE BOTTOM OF

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

MARRIED.

PEARCE—KEEN.—On the 7th instant, by the Rev. Joseph D. Newlin, ROBERT PEARCE to ELIZABETH A., daughter of Clement Keen.

SCOTT—WERNER.—By the Rev. G. C. Field, on the 8th instant, at Coatesville, Pa., Dr. JAMES L. SCOTT to Miss ANNIE M. WERNER.

DIED.

BAKER.—On the 8th instant, HENRY R. BAKER, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Resolution Council, No. 4, O. U. A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 119 Church street, Frankford, on Sunday morning, the 12th instant, at 10 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Milestown Baptist Church.

BAUGH.—On Tuesday, December 7, 1869, ANNA MADDOCK, wife of Samuel Baugh.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2025 Chesnut street, on Saturday morning the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock.

PARKER.—On the 7th instant, ROBERT PARKER Sr., in the 65th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1223 Marlborough street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

WOODWARD.—Suddenly, on the 7th instant, EMILY H., wife of G. L. Woodward, and daughter of Joanna and the late John Palmer, aged 24 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 111 N. Thirty-ninth street, West Philadelphia, on Saturday afternoon next at 2 o'clock. Interment in Woodlands Cemetery.

ZIEGENFUSS.—On Tuesday evening, the 7th instant, at Buck Mountain, Carbon county, Pa., Dr. A. A. ZIEGENFUSS, aged 44 years.

Interment at Hilltown Church, Bucks county, to-morrow, the 10th instant. Friends from Philadelphia will take 8·45 A. M. train, via North Pennsylvania Railroad, for Line Lexington Station.

MOURNING DRY GOODS.

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS.

$1·75.	$2·50.
$1·87½.	$2·75.
$2·00.	$3·00.
$2·25.	$3·50, etc.

BESSON & SON,
No. 918 CHESNUT STREET,
12 3 6t PHILADELPHIA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKS
For the Holidays,
Just Published by
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET.

THE
"Illuminated Christian Year,"

COMPRISING ILLUMINATIONS OF

ADVENT, CHRISTMAS, EPIPHANY, LENT, GOOD FRIDAY, EASTER, ASCENSION, WHIT-SUNDAY, TRINITY,
AND
AN EXQUISITE TITLE PAGE, BY JEAN LEE, ILLUMINATOR OF "NOTHING BUT LEAVES," "THE BEATITUDES," ETC. ETC.

The illuminations are printed on tinted card—size, 11 by 13—in not less than fifteen colors. Each card contains the Collect for the day, in illuminated text, and surrounded with appropriate and symbolic borders.

	PRICE.
The 10 cards put up in an extra fine cloth portfolio, with appropriate side stamps	$12·00
The same mounted on guards, and bound in extra cloth, bevel boards	13·50
The same superbly bound in Turkey morocco, extra fine	25·00

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"NOTHING BUT LEAVES."

ILLUMINATED BY JEAN LEE.

	PRICE.
Small Quarto, cloth, beveled boards	$5·00
Small Quarto, Turkey, extra boards	10·00
The (6th) Lace Edition of KEBLE'S CHRISTIAN YEAR, bound in cloth extra, red edges	2·50
The same in Turkey morocco	6·00

Will publish, December 15,

PICTORIAL SCENES FROM PILGRIM'S PROGRESS,

a quarto volume, containing 16 full page illustrations, by Claude Reignier Conder, with descriptive letter press, bound in cloth, beveled boards, gilt edges, with an elegant side stamp. Price, $10.

In addition to our own publications, we have a FULL STOCK OF STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, in Plain and Extra Bindings, suitable for

The Holidays,

Which we are offering at
WHOLESALE PRICES.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
12 4stuth2t4p No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

PORTER & COATES,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

NOW OFFER FOR SALE,

At Wholesale Cash Prices,

A SPLENDID STOCK.

BOOKS

IN ELEGANT BINDINGS,

FULLY ILLUSTRATED.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN

BIBLES AND PRAYERS,

Juveniles and Toys.

PURCHASERS OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS ARE INVITED TO EXAMINE THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF BOOKS OFFERED AT THE VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES FOR CASH. 12 1 20trp

CLOSING OUT RETAIL STOCK
AT A
GREAT SACRIFICE.

HOLIDAY GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

ANNUALS,
JUVENILES,
TOY BOOKS.
PRAYER BOOKS,
BIBLES, ETC. ETC.

CHARLES DESILVER,
No. 1229 CHESNUT STREET,
11 27 stuth3trp PHILADELPHIA.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

POINTE, REAL VALENCIENNE, THREAD AND GUIPURE } **LACES**

In Setts, Collars, Edkfs., and by the yard.

TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED SETTS,
ROMAN SCARFS AND SASHES,
GLOVES of every description,
INDIA AND CASHMERE SCARFS,
Together with an elegant stock of
SILKS, POPLINS, and every variety of
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC. ETC.

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Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,
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C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

Christmas Presents.

ENGLISH WATER COLORS,
From 25 cents to $40 per box.
PICTURES AND FRAMES
Of every description, and every price.
REDUCED FOR THE HOLIDAYS. 11 10rp

COAL.

W. H. TAGGART,
COAL DEALER.
COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY, PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR FAMILY USE.
1206, 1210 and 1212 WASHINGTON Av.,
12 1 3m Between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets.

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J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 thsturp IN BRONZE.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.
Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.
Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.
JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
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At Greatly Reduced Prices.

Fine Watches,
Gold Jewelry,
Sterling Silver Ware,
French and German Clocks,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
C. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
12 2 thstu10t PHILADELPHIA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware.

W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Would respectfully call the attention of purchasers to his stock of
American, English, and French
GOLD AND SILVER LEVER WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELRY, ETC.
SILVER WARE, EQUAL TO COIN.
PLATED WARE.
A general assortment of PLATED WARE.
RICHLY PLATED TEA SETS, URNS, ETC.
The above goods will be warranted what they are sold for, and at the lowest CASH PRICES. 11 23 tuth10trp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION.
PRICES REDUCED.
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

CLOTHS FOR LADIES' SUITS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS. [12 9 t3trp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
HEATING BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER.
PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.
LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 23 3m5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 26p

SECOND WEEK
OF THE
MAMMOTH SALE.

AN IMMENSE SUCCESS!

House Thronged Every Day!
The People Appreciate it!
Thousands of Garments Sold

About $350,000 Worth Still to be Disposed of!

LOW PRICES ARE DOING IT!

The people are now convinced that we actually are UNDERSELLING EVERYBODY, and that, too, by so large a margin as to defy COMPARISON, to say nothing about competition !!!

THIS GRAND CLOTHING SALE

Is in every respect a duplicate of the GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE held one year ago, at which the people well remember they secured the

Best Bargains in Clothing that they have ever made in their lives.

THIS IS THE STATEMENT OF OUR CASE:

Anticipating, as did all Merchants, an unusually brisk trade, we invested EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS ($800,000) in the purchase and manufacture of Clothing. Our sales have exceeded last year's, but have fallen short of our calculations amounting to the present time for Fall Trade to about $450,000, leaving us Three Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars' worth of Garments of every description, suitable to all classes, made up with the utmost care, of the very finest materials, NOT ONE DOLLAR'S WORTH OF WHICH are we willing to carry over into next year; hence we are determined at all hazards to make a

CLEAN SWEEP.

We, then, offer OUR ENTIRE STOCK at prices as low as those prevailing at the Great Sale of last Fall, bringing some of our prices far below the cost of manufacturing.

HEAVY DISCOUNTS IN THE "CUSTOM" AND FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENTS, AND WHOLE STACKS OF

Boys' Clothing at less than the cost of manufacturing.

Call and see for yourself. We surely have something you want, and you shall have it if any reasonable accommodation of prices will induce you to buy. REMEMBER, EVERY GARMENT IS TO BE SOLD.

The Great Oak Hall Buildings,
S. E. Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
WANAMAKER & BROWN.

READ THIS NOTE IF YOU HAVE NOT TIME TO READ ANY MORE.

This sale is positively to clear out $350,000 worth of clothing, and every garment must be sold; in order to do which WE HAVE MARKED ON the goods SUCH FIGURES that no house CAN APPROACH the low prices at which we are selling off. The great mass of people who have filled the store all the week can testify to this. A visit will satisfy any one that in the matter of LOW PRICES we are down so low that no other house can ever reach us.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OAK HALL.

CLOTHING.

DURABILITY,
COMFORT, AND ECONOMY
Are combined in our
Scotch Cheviot Suits,
Which we are making to measure for
$22.
Also, our
Frieze and Cassimere Suits at $18.

STYLE, FIT, TRIMMINGS, AND WORK EQUAL TO ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.

Having determined to make a Quick Sale of our large Stock of Goods, Ready-made and Uncut, we have reduced prices so low as to render COMPETITION HOPELESS.
We guarantee satisfaction in every particular, or the sale annulled and money returned.
EVANS & LEECH,
11 27 1mrp No. 628 MARKET Street.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST. PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. 9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESpectfully inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at
No. 1238 RIDGE AVENUE,
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
9 4 thstu6mrp E. S. HARLEY.

GLOVES, ETC.

A SPLENDID PRESENT.

A HALF DOZEN OR A DOZEN PAIRS OF
KID GLOVES.

We will sell until December 24, KID GLOVES by the half dozen or dozen pairs of the SAME size, at the following LOW PRICES, INCLUDING THE BOX.
Half dozen pairs "Joseph," for $5·00.
Half dozen pairs "La Belle," for $6·75.
Half dozen pairs "Jouvin," for $8·50.
Half dozen pairs "Bartley," for $10·00.
We have made these prices SO LOW as to insure the IMMEDIATE SALE of the balance of this season's importation
Of all brands,
About 950 Dozens,
PRIOR TO BALANCING OUR FOREIGN ACCOUNT AT THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
Importers of Kid Gloves,
No. 23 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.
P. S.—The above assortments include white, opera or party colors, black and colors, each half dozen in a neat box (which is included at the above price. (12 2 thtuf) A. & J. B. B.

MINCED MEAT.

MINCED MEAT.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET
THE NE PLUS ULTRA
MINCED MEAT.
THIS FACT IS BEYOND QUESTION.
The undersigned is now ready to fill all orders for the above celebrated MINCED MEAT, so universally known all over the country.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
S. W. CORNER
FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
PHILADELPHIA.
FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS. 11 9 tuths1mrp

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street.
China,
Glass, and
Fancy Goods.
Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.
11 16 tuths18trp

GROCERIES, ETC.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,
Broad and Chesnut Sts.,
AND
Seventeenth and Arch Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Invite attention to their stock of
FINE TEAS AND COFFEES,
FLOUR, FRUITS,
And all rare and choice articles pertaining to a
Family Grocery Store,
Which can be obtained here or abroad.

Particular attention is paid to the careful selection of FINE TEAS of every description, and with the facilities at their command, they are prepared to furnish every variety of goods, of the very best qualities, at the lowest prices. [12 9 thstu1m
They endeavor to conduct their business on such principles as they trust will merit the approbation of all who may favor them with their custom.

BUY THE BEST
QUINTON TOMATOES
FULL NATURAL FLAVOR RETAINED.
CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, N. J.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

TO RENT.

PART OF A LARGE STORE ON CHESnut street to rent; central location, south side, admirably suited for Piano and Music business. Address "V. F. B., Inquirer office" 12 8 3t

MARKET STREET STORE TO RENT—Northeast corner of Fifth and Market streets. Apply at No. 34 WALNUT Street. 12 9 3t*

OFFICE TO RENT.—A DESIRABLE second story room in building No. 138 S. THIRD street, nearly opposite the Exchange. 12 8 3t*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s, No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
No. 208 South FOURTH Street,
10 15 3m*rp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9, 1869.

Cuban Cupids.

Cupid when he gets insane often commits a number of highly criminal acts. In his normal condition he is wild and wicked enough, but when his brain is heated beyond the usual temperature, and he bids defiance to the usages and opinions of the world, he acts so very badly that not even any of his friends can say a word in his defense. Among a Cuban family residing here Cupid has lately been playing some strange pranks, nor is this the first instance in which the warm Cuban blood has found that it has not become materially cooled by circulating in a less tropic clime. For instance, Senor Corporeto, Senora Lulu Govin, and a Cuban domestic named Manrilla, are charged by Annie Magoffin, a handsome mulatto, with having individually assaulted and battered her to that extent that $5000 only can be considered a sufficient recompense. Some months ago (according to Annie) Mrs. Govin hired her as laundress, and upon the first night of her residence in the house, Corporeto (Mrs. Govin's brother) knocked at the door, and upon her opening it, entered, and behaved in an indescribable manner. Upon her complaining to Mrs. Govin she was informed (so runs her story) that she had been engaged nominally as laundress, but really to fill the capacity of mistress to Corporeto. Refusing to endure this ignominy, she nevertheless listened to the importunities of Signor Frederico, a friend of Corporeto's, who persuaded her that he would soon secure her another situation. She consented, and was henceforth subjected to a variety of abuses, for which she brings the present suit for $5000 damages. If all this story be true, it is fortunate for Corporeto that he has not introduced the handsome mulatto to any one as his wife, as, according to New York law, as recently interpreted by one of our judges, that is in itself tantamount to marriage.

Fashionable Entertainments.

To-morrow evening the second season of the Murray Hill Sociable is to be opened at the residence of Miss Evans, in Madison Square, and the succeeding reception is to be held on the evening of the ensuing Tuesday at the residence of Mrs. George Morrison. The Seventh Regiment is to hold a reception this evening at the Academy of Music. Last night Lady Ainsley (wife of Lord Herbert Le Roy Ainsley) gave a *soiree dansante*. Yesterday, also, Mrs. Ward Gurney Stanton gave a Dresden *dejeuner*, and this evening amateur theatricals are to be given at the residence of Mrs. Howard Belknap, of Fort Washington. It is not often I indulge in these fashion-flutters, but the occurrence of so many "distinguished" ones at once gives them a factitious importance.

The Sleighing Season.

Broadway is a-jingle with sleighs, and Edgar Poe's tintinnabulating poem is more ruthlessly quoted from than ever. Chief among the curiosities with which Broadway is bewildered is the extremely stylish, expensive, and "loud" turnout of Mr. Helmbold, the fancy-pharmaceutist, who advertises so remorselessly that his fortune is rapidly growing beyond ordinary limits. This turnout consists of a handsome but gaudy sleigh, drawn by four horses, and driven by a liveried coachman. The horses are profusely caparisoned with bells, and at every point of stoppage there are as many open-mouthed observers for each bell as there are bells for each stud, and when finally the equipage draws up opposite the store, just above the Metropolitan, quite a small crowd collects, and cheers go up, as from tenantry and yeomen gathered to do homage to a nobleman visiting his estates.

Pictorial Penuriousness.

A large number of valuable pictures are expected shortly to arrive in this city from Boston, where they were collected by Mr. Thomas Thompson. The circumstances under which Mr. Thompson made his collection are somewhat curious. It appears that he was one of those spendthrift misers who encourage art in an indirect manner for their own sole gratification, and without a thought upon the pleasure it might confer upon society. Mr. Thompson was probably the most eccentric miser, of this particular kind, that ever lived. He has been known to seek out poor artists, not only in Boston but in this city and in Philadelphia, and to pay them extravagant sums for copies of antique or celebrated modern pictures. As his art collection swelled, so far from forming it into a gallery, he piled them away in layers in an obscure room, where it is not probable other eyes than his own ever beheld them. Their value was variously estimated at from $10,000 to $50,000. Judge, then, of the surprise of his executor, Mr. J. Harvey Young, when, upon the decease of Mr. Thompson, he examined and catalogued the collection, and, according to the unbiased opinion of Mr. Bierstadt, gauged its value at half a million dollars! Almost every school is represented in it, and at least a portion of the *chefs d'œuvre* will go to the new Museum of Art in contemplation. Mr. Thompson was no ignorant collector. Perhaps he had never read Mr. Ruskin, but—better than most readers of that eloquent but affected *connoisseur*—he had cultivated himself, had made himself familiar with the atmosphere of the studio, and had he habituated himself to the use of the pen, might have made a pleasanter and profounder art-writer than any journalist in New York.

ALI BABE.

The Pantheon of India.

In an article on the India Museum, the London *Athenæum* has the following:—

It is generally assumed that the classical Pantheon of India exceeds in magnitude that of ancient Greece and Rome. If by Pantheon we understand the religious personification of natural or divine powers as conceived by the poets, there is no doubt that the Hindoo mind has produced more divine beings than the poetry of any other nation of antiquity. But if we connect with the idea of a Pantheon those creations only which become objects of actual faith and worship, one consequently of artistical representation, the dimensions of the Pantheon of *classical* India are, in reality, inferior to those of the Pantheon of our classical antiquity. The oldest belief of the Hindoos, as based on the Vedas, belongs to bygone times, which are far removed from the domain of history.

Artistic representations of the gods of that period there have probably never been—certain it is, at least, that there are none on record now, and that all the sculptures, carvings, and images symbolizing the objects of Hindoo worship refer to that period of the national life which is pictured in the two great epic poems, the Mahabharata and Ramayana, and in those mediæval works which are the basis of actual Hindooism, the Puranas and Tantras. Sculptures and idols of this category are confined especially to two legendary centres—to the mythical history of Vishnu with his consort Lakshmi, and to that of Siva with his wife Durga. For, as to Brahman, the first god of the Hindoo triad, he proved less attractive to imagination than his two competitors, and he gradually, therefore, withdrew from the honors of a regular worship. As a sexless being, Brahman survives in philosophy as the highest principle, but then impersonal and past conception. The male Brahman, however, the god of the great poems and Puranas, is no longer the object of sacrificial adoration; and naturally the same fate also befell his female power or consort, Sarasvati, the goddess of speech and eloquence.

The minor gods of the classical Hindoo Pantheon never enjoyed an extensive worship in India. The Sun, one of the most prominent Vedic deities, has but a few votaries now; and Ganesa, the god of wisdom, the most popular of the inferior deities, has retained his imaginary existence merely because he is connected with the legendary history of his father Siva, and because literary men in the commencement of their works invoke him as the remover of all difficulties. Of all these deities, and a few more, the India Museum possesses the largest and finest collection of images in existence.

There is Brahman, in a few choice specimens, as well as Sarasvati, both with their sacred bird, the Hansa. Of Siva the number of representations is of course much more considerable. In several of them he appears as the god of meditation and penance, in others he conquers demons and performs feats described in the Puranas. In some, the Ganges is seen flowing down from his head. He is seated in profound contemplation, or he rides on his sacred bull. He is alone, or in the company of his consort Durga and his son Ganesa. Durga, again, either resting or riding on her vehicle, the lion, has a large share of images devoted to her individual history, especially to her conquest of the demon Mahisha.

But the largest amount of idols belongs to Vishnu, the god with whom the idea of incarnation is especially associated in Hindoo mythology. He appears, therefore, in his pure type as the preserver of the universe, alone or with his wife Lakshmi, and standing or riding on his man-bird vehicle, Garuda. Or he is represented in his various Avataras, as fish, tortoise, boar, man-lion, dwarf, Rama with the axe, Ramachandra (the hero of the Ramayana), Krishna (the hero of the Mahabharata), or in his future incarnation as Kalki, the destroyer of the world. The most popular of these Avataras being that of Ramachandra and of Krishna, the greatest variety of images belongs to the history of these two conceptions of Vishnu. Lakshmi, the goddess of beauty and prosperity, is likewise represented in a large number of separate idols; but as her history did not stimulate imagination, these idols are wanting in variety of detail.

Next to these the well-known figures of Ganesa, with the head of an elephant and a remarkable corporation, occupy the largest place. But on account of their great scarcity in India, we will name the representation of Indra, the god of the firmament, and his wife; of Surya, the god of the sun, and his charioteer Aruna, the Dawn; of Chandra, the moon; of Karttikeya, the god of war, and of Varuna, the god of the ocean, together with their respective vehicles, the elephant, the horse, the peacock, and Makara, the marine monster.

To convey anything like an adequate idea of all these strange conceptions of the deity is of course impossible without entering into a detailed account of Hindoo religion and mythology. Nor can we here dwell on the artistic interest suggested by these various idols, fashioned as they are out of the most different materials—silver, bronze, brass, zinc, marble, soapstone, wood, etc. We would, however, draw attention to two peculiarities which they possess, and which might escape the notice of the casual visitors of the Museum.

The idols in question belong to various parts of India. Some come from Nepal, others from Bengal, others from Bombay, and others—and these by far the greatest portion—from Madras. It is, therefore, a matter of considerable interest to pursue, in the different types of the figures and in the character of the representations themselves, the difference of the countries whence they proceed, and the difference of the ideals which they were intended to realize. They also belong to different periods. Unfortunately, however, on this point the records of the India Museum are incomplete, and surmise regarding the respective ages of the idols must, in many instances, now take the room of what otherwise would have been matter of certainty. And this is the more to be regretted, as such a certainty might have helped also to clear up another point of interest connected with these images. For while in the majority of them it is possible to recognize the authentic sources of Hindooism, on the ground of which they are formed, there are a good many which would not be so clearly traceable to them. These, on the contrary, would seem to belong either to the individual conception of the artists, or, what is more likely, to a more modern phase of Hindoo religion, unsupported by written records. Thus, among the representations of Vishnu and Lakshmi there are combinations which are, and from the nature of the legends on which they rest must be, foreign to the older traditions. We find, for instance, a Lakshmi as a fish and boar incarnation, a man-lion with Lakshmi on his lap, representing a man-lion in the attitude of the striding dwarf, a boar and dwarf incarnation combined, a figure representing almost all the incarnations of Vishnu with the different emblems characterizing each; or we find a Ganesa with the attributes of Siva, or Siva and Durga on horseback, or Siva as the god of death, or Durga with the attributes of Lakshmi, and so forth.

REMOVAL.

R E M O V A L.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
CURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,
Tongues and Beef,
Have Removed to their
NEW STORE,
Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,
11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF MORRIS, TASKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, HENRY G. MORRIS retiring from the business.
STEPHEN MORRIS,
THOMAS T. TASKER, JR.,
STEPHEN P. M. TASKER,
HENRY G. MORRIS.

We, the undersigned, have this day formed a Copartnership to carry on the business of the PASCAL IRON WORKS, under the name and style of MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
STEPHEN MORRIS,
THOMAS T. TASKER, JR.,
STEPHEN P. M. TASKER.
Philadelphia Month, 6th, 1869. 12 7 6t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEMORIAL MISSION
OF THE
NOW REUNITED
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BETHANY,
CORNER TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STS.
FAIR
FOR THE SALE OF
USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES,
FOR
CHRISTMAS GIFTS,
TO BE HELD IN
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Commencing DECEMBER 9, at 4 P. M., and Closing DECEMBER 14, at 10 P. M.

Our citizens are requested to bear this in mind in arranging for the Holidays.
Also, a series of MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENTS in connection with the Fair.

CONTRIBUTIONS,
Either Money or Goods, solicited. May be sent to the rooms of the Executive Committee, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street. 12 2

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,
BROAD STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the LEAGUE HOUSE on MONDAY EVENING, December 13, at 7 o'clock, at which meeting there will be an Election for Officers and Directors for the ensuing year.
12 6 7t GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1869.
Coupons due the 15th instant on the Gold Loan of this company will be paid at their office, in gold, on and after that date. Holders of ten or more coupons can obtain receipts therefor prior to that date.
S. SHEPHERD,
12 8 7t Treasurer.

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 30, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 2 t11 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1869.—Warrants registered to No. 56,000 will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH N. PIERSOL,
12 6 City Treasurer.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4§ No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26§

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3§

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2§ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

WINDOW GLASS.

"WINDOW GLASS."

EVANS, SHARP & CO.,
No. 613 MARKET STREET,
Are daily receiving shipments of Glass from their Works, where they are now making 10,000 feet per day.
They are also receiving shipments of
FRENCH WINDOW GLASS.
Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled, Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at
LOWEST MARKET RATES. [9 25 3m

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).
Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.
By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.
You are invited to call and examine it.
PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,
9 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand
CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING
Coupe Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies, Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuths
For Sale at Reduced Prices.

WIRE WORK.
GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.
IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.
Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness, and work guaranteed.
ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

INSURANCE.

INCORPORATED 1835.
OFFICE OF THE
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY
INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter.
Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$943,795·34	
On Fire Risks	161,905·95	
		$1,105,701·29
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868		460,634·02
		$1,566,335·31
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869: On Marine and Inland Risks	$914,216·29	
On Fire Risks	149,629·70	
		$1,063,845·99
Interest during the same period—Salvages, etc.		115,027·65
		$1,178,873·64
Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:— Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$418,100·39	
Fire Losses	94,244·81	
Return Premiums	49,626·10	
Re-Insurances	41,277·84	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc.	64,697·15	
Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal taxes	52,390·64	
Expenses	23,927·08	
		$744,254·01
		$434,619·63

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan; ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	60,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00
$1,231,500 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	323,700·75
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company	65,097·95
	Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4306. Estimated value	2,740·20
	Cash in Bank $168,318·88	
	Cash in Drawer 972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.
No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. M'Farland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer M'Ilvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 12 1m

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '69, $2,677,372·13

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,083,528·70
PREMIUMS	1,193,843·43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788·12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.
Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.
DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
CHAS. H. REEVES, Asst. Secretary. 2 1§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 127§

INSURANCE.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 305 BROADWAY, corner of Eleventh Street, New York.
CASH CAPITAL $150,000
$125,000 deposited with the State of New York as security for policy holders.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES.
Thomas T. Tasker, John M. Maris, J. B. Lippincott, Charles Spencer, William Divine, James Long, John A. Wright, S. Morris Wain, James Hunter, Arthur G. Coffin, John B. McCreary, E. H. Worne.
Organized April, 1868. 375 Policies issued first six months; over 2000 in the twelve months following.
All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16§

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $3,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZEN
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18§
JAMES TRAQUAIR PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS SECRETARY

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000·00
Cash Assets, July 1, 1869.
$513,279·23.
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benjamin T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, William G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James Aertsen.
This Company insures only first class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.
John L. Hodge, M. E. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Samuel Wilcox, Lewis C. Norris.
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 2§

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS:
Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23§

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4§ No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PURCHASE OF BOTTLES
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6, 1869.
Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., January 4, 1870, for the purchase of a quantity of Empty Liquor and Medicine Bottles, and 107,000 wide mouth Bottles, assorted sizes and colors. They can be seen at any time at this office.
The above-named Bottles are new, have never been used, and are packed in barrels and boxes.
Terms—Cash, with immediate delivery.
CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor,
12 6 5t Brevet Colonel U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR STREET CLEANING.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, southwest corner of Sixth and Sansom streets, until 12 o'clock, noon, on the 18th day of December, 1869, for the period of two (2) years, commencing on the 1st day of January, 1870, and ending on the 31st day of December, 1871, for cleaning and keeping thoroughly clean at all times all the paved streets, alleys, courts, inlets, market-houses, gutters, gutters under railroad crossings, gutters of unpaved streets, and all other public highways, together with the collection and removal of all ashes, as well as the collection and burial of all dead animals.
Plans and specifications, with full particulars, may be had on application to the Health Office.
E. WARD, M. D., President.
CHARLES B. BARRETT, Secretary. 12 8 5t

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR
GENTLEMEN.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia.
DEALER IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
22§ Also, WOOL SACKS.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Paris, Saturday, Dec. 11, at 12 noon.
City of Antwerp, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 14, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 18, at 1 P. M.
City of London, Saturday, Dec. 25, at 11 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 28, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.
PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin $140 | Second Cabin $85
TO PARIS,
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin $145 | Second Cabin $85
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
1 27§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
AND FLORIDA PORTS.
THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS,
CAPTAIN GRAY,
Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on THURSDAY, December 9, at P. M.
Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
DOCK STREET WHARF.
The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will follow THURSDAY, December 16. 2 22§

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at the lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1§

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
28§ Pier 19 North Wharves.
B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.
Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.
Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
5 3§ No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.
The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 2§ No. 132 South Wharves.

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES.
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH street).
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SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patent procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
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TAYLOR & COALE'S PATENT AUTOMATIC LOCK-UP SAFETY VALVE.
BRADFORD'S LOW WATER INDICATOR, ETC. ETC. 10 4 t1 1

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
5 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches wide, Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. [11 17 3m

The "Man with the Iron Mask."

The Paris *Figaro* prints a review of M. Topin's book, concerning the identity of the "Man with the Iron Mask." It will be seen that the statement of the *Athenæum* that M. Topin had discovered the prisoner to be no other than De Lauzun—one of the difficulties in maintaining which theory was pointed out—is entirely false. The article contains some highly interesting extracts from the book, and we translate it in full:—

"The publishers, Didier & Dentu, who issue to-day the work of M. Marius Topin, which has been so impatiently expected, have furnished us with sufficient extracts from the book to enable us to judge of the definite result of the researches of this writer. Some of these we print in this connection:—

"Upon the 18th September, 1698, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Sieur of Saint Mars, arriving at the islands of St. Marguerite, entered the chateau of the Bastille, of which he had just been appointed Governor. In the carriage with him was a prisoner whose face was covered with a mask of black velvet, and Saint Mars, accompanied by many mounted soldiers, had been the inseparable and vigilant guardian of this person during the long voyage from Provence. At Palteau, a place situated between Joigny and Villeneuve-le-Roi, and which belonged to Saint Mars, a halt was made, and the old inhabitants of Villeneuve long remembered having seen the mysterious carriage pass in the evening through the principal street of their town. The remembrance of this apparition is perpetuated in the country, and the story of the singular incidents which were then noticed, passing from father to son, has come down even to our day.

"The care which Saint Mars took at the supper table to keep the back of his prisoner turned towards the windows, the pistols within reach of the suspicious jailor, their beds placed side by side, all these precautions and the mystery attending them vividly excited the curiosity of the country people, and furnished material for endless conjectures. At the Bastille the prisoner was put in the third chamber south of the tower of Bertaudiere, this room being prepared before by Dujonca, the turnkey, who had received a written order from St. Mars some days in advance of the arrival.

"Five years after, on Tuesday, the 20th of November, 1703, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the drawbridge of this renowned fortress was lowered, and over it passed a sad funeral cortege. A few men went silently out bearing a corpse, which had for its escort two subaltern officers of the Bastille, and took their way towards the cemetery of the Church of St. Paul.

"Nothing could be more striking than the sight of this group, which seemed to steal furtively along under cover of the approaching night. Nothing could be more abandoned or apparently more obscure than this unknown corpse, which was followed by two strangers in haste to finish their task. At the grave, as at the death-bed, there was no sorrow, no regret. The prisoner of Provence was taken ill upon Sunday, the disease was suddenly aggravated on Monday, and the priest of the Bastille was called too late to administer the sacrament, and had only time to repeat to the dying man some rapid commonplace exhortations. Upon the register of the Church of St. Paul was inscribed the name of Marchially. At the Bastille, however, the prisoner was always known as the Prisoner of Provence."

Before going on to establish the identity of this mysterious prisoner, M. Topin has written the history of the principal personages who are connected with the "Man with the Iron Mask." In his preface he says:—

"I have penetrated the private life of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria, and, in order to prove the falsity of certain accusations which have sullied the memory of this princess, I have not hesitated to touch upon certain delicate points and meet the accusers upon their own ground. I have followed others through a career always adventurous, through an existence continually agitated — some even through a captivity passed sometimes in the monotonous inaction of solitude, and sometimes with wise resignation, or even sometimes varied by audacious attempts at escape which were always thwarted by the incessant vigilance of the most scrupulous of jailors. In this book are brief memoirs of Louis XIII and Anne of Austria; the seductive Buckingham; the impressive Vermandois; the versatile Monmouth; the adventurous Beaufort; the fearless Lauzun; Fouquet, admirable for his resignation and his Christian virtues; the unfortunate Matthioly; and Saint Mars, whose memory, and even whose existence, is inseparable from that of his prisoners."

The history of Matthioly in particular is related by M. Topin with much care and with many details entirely new. It is well known that the Count Matthioly, Minister of Charles IV, Duke of Mantua, negotiated in secret with Louis XIV, with a view of yielding to the King Cassal, which was at that time one of the keys of Italy. But Matthioly suddenly broke the compact, or at least retarded its execution, by delivering the place to the enemies of Louis XIV. M. Topin demonstrates the reasons, apparently well founded, of those who denied that Matthioly was the "Man with the Iron Mask," and which led him for a long time to think the same. It has been generally believed, up to the present time, that Matthioly, arrested near Turin, by Catinat, in 1679, and afterwards at Pignerol confided to the care of Saint Mars, was one of the two prisoners conducted by the latter, in 1681, from Pignerol to the fortress of the exiles, and afterwards to the Islands of St. Marguerite. But one of the prisoners died at the Exiles in 1687, and, for various reasons, it has been concluded that this was Matthioly.

M. Topin states that the reading of a dispatch, unknown till the present time, caused him to doubt the removal of Matthioly to the Exiles, and turned his researches into an entirely different channel. He has established in a manner positive the fact that the Minister of Charles IV was held at Pignerol, afterward confined to Saint Mars, was conducted to the Islands of St. Marguerite, and was identical with the prisoner whom we have seen above conducted by Saint Mars to the Bastille, where he entered September 18, 1698. All these points are established by a multitude of new documents drawn up in a very interesting manner, among which is an unpublished despatch of Louis XIV, containing these words, which M. Topin has taken as the epigraph of his book, and which relate to Matthioly:—"No one must know what shall become of this man."

For the rest, this entire work has been entirely founded upon more than a hundred despatches not before published, and which are for the most part printed in the form of notes in order not to interfere with the story, which is told in a very animated and dramatic style, principally in the episodes of the Arminian patriarch, and of Fouquet. M. Topin closes his book by the following curious account:—"By a strange coincidence, at the very moment of the death of the 'Man with the Iron Mask,' the master of Matthioly, Charles IV, Duke of Mantua, arrived at Paris. But he, who had more and more put himself in the power of Louis XIV, to whom he had sold one of the keys of Italy, and recently delivered Mantua itself, and whom he had frequently permitted to pass through his States for the purpose of invading the peninsula, was received and feted as he deserved. The Luxembourg was magnificently fitted up for him with the royal furniture. Seven tables were constantly served by order of the king for the Duke and his numerous suite, and brilliant fetes were given in his honor at Mendon and Versailles, where he received from Louis XIV a splendid sword covered with diamonds. It is easy to see how imprudent it would have been to have inscribed upon the register of St. Paul the name of Matthioly at the time when the Duke arriving at Paris might have learned of his death. We know that Charles IV took great interest in his former confidant, and we have seen that he took much pains to learn the truth concerning his final disposition. Instead of hiding it from him, however, it is possible that he was told of the death in order to dissipate entirely his fears.

"However this may be, history offers the most singular comparisons, and the reality often exceeds in interest the most romantic fancies of the imagination. Of the two persons who played the principal roles in the cession of Cassal to Louis XIV, the Prince who consented to it, contrary to his duty, for the purpose of replenishing his treasury and satisfying his prodigal desires, was the recipient of the most magnificent fetes. At the same time, in the same city, the other, his ancient Minister, created by him Count and Senator, allied to the most illustrious families of his country, formerly also magnificently received at Versailles by Louis XIV, but who afterward for a moment checked his insatiable ambition, and retarded the servitude of Charles IV, died far from his friends in a small chamber of the Bastille, after a captivity of twenty-four years, and on the next day, just as night was falling, was borne to a neighboring church-yard, followed only by two subaltern officers of the fortress."

A PICTURE MISER.

Half a Million Dollars' Worth of Rare Paintings Hoarded by an Art-Worshipper—No Eyes Except His Own Permitted to See Them.

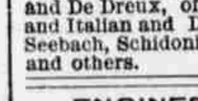
Readers will remember that a short time ago was chronicled the death of Lyman Allyn, a miser, who died in New Jersey, worth probably a million of dollars. A miser died in New York in the spring of the present year, no less remarkable for the singular turn of his mind—perhaps more remarkable—than was Mr. Allyn. This gentleman was Mr. Thomas Thompson, who for years had been collecting and hoarding pictures and packing them away until, at his death, his gallery was worth about half a million of dollars. From early youth he had been a lover of the fine arts, and, at the time of the burning of Tremont Temple, at Boston, in the year 1852, he lost pictures which were valued at about $92,000. Not discouraged at this misfortune, he again set to work, and in a short time had a collection more valuable than even his former one, and one which occupied more than a dozen rooms in an old building in Washington street, in the neighborhood of the Boston Market. These pictures were not only hung on the walls, but were packed away in piles, and it is probable that he himself was the only person who ever got a look at them after they had come into his possession.

In this collection are not only fine portraits of Mr. Thompson's friends, but also copies, and some undoubted originals, of the best English, Dutch, French, and Italian schools. He was always fond of befriending poor artists, and bought many of their works, but was very sharp at detecting fraud, and evidently understood the business of a collector. Very few persons—perhaps not over a hundred—have ever seen the collection.

About ten years ago Mr. Thompson left Boston, and, although he possessed a large amount of real estate in that city, never again returned to it, passing most of his time at Cambridge, Salem, and Medford. So deeply rooted had become his aversion to the "Hub" and its people that he would not even correspond with them, and gave strict orders to his agents that his whereabouts should never be disclosed; he was even unwilling to hear of the place where, he said, he had been subjected to slight and indignity. After leaving Boston he ceased entirely to purchase pictures, and his entire collection was stowed away and sedulously guarded from every eye. About a month ago the executrix of his estate employed Mr. J. Harvey Young, the portrait painter, to examine and catalogue the collection, which, according to the opinion of Mr. Bierstadt, could not now be equalled at a less expenditure than half a million of dollars. The pictures are soon to be brought to New York, and not less than ten freight cars will be required to transport them.

In the collections are pictures said to be unquestioned originals by such artists as Sir Charles Eastlake, Thomas Lawrence, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Peter Lely, Hogarth, Meadows, Copley, and Turner, of the English school; Boucher, Lambinet, Mignard, and De Dreux, of the French; while the German and Italian and Dutch schools are represented by Seebach, Schidoni, Guercino, Vandyke, Van Maas, and others.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.



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Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

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JOHN P. LEVY,
3 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

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JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
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OFFICE, [41
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READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.
W. A. WELTON,
2 17§ No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid complex roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Care, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!
Agents wanted for interior counties.
4 29if JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3·05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·10 and 8·12 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4·00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·43 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·30 and 5·35 A. M., 12·20 noon, 2·55 and 11·00 P. M., passing Reading at 12·55, 4·30, and 7·20 A. M., 2·00 and 4·40 P. M., arriving at New York at 6·00 and 10·15 A. M., 12·05 noon, 6·35 and 10·00 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·38 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 and 11·50 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4 00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia		9·35 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia		11·40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia		7·50 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
"	arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie		8·40 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie		4·00 P. M.
" "	Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven		8·00 A. M.
" "	Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport		12·25 A. M.
" "	Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4 30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.
The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.
At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4¾, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11¾ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869 9 20

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. 1869
SPRUCE JOIST.
HEMLOCK.
HEMLOCK.

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1869
SEASONED CLEAR PINE.
CHOICE PATTERN PINE.
SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS.
RED CEDAR.

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1869
FLORIDA FLOORING.
CAROLINA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1869
WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. 1869
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
RED CEDAR.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. 1869
SEASONED CHERRY.
ASH.
WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS.
HICKORY.

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' 1869
CIGAR BOX MAKERS'
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS,
FOR SALE LOW.

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1869
CAROLINA H. T. SILLS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1869
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,
FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,
ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.
WOOD MOULDINGS,
BRACKETS, ETC.
BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.
A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER OVER ALWAYS DRY.
Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

ESPECIAL SALE.
No. 410 Library street.
75 VERY SUPERIOR NEW AND SECONDHAND ALBANY AND PORTLAND SLEIGHS.
On Friday morning,
Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Sale and Exchange Rooms of William Jack & Son, No. 410 Library street, between Fourth and Fifth and Chesnut and Walnut streets, 75 very superior new and secondhand Albany and Portland Pony and Family Sleighs, Cutters, etc., with one and two seats. They are well made, and handsomely finished with plush linings, etc.
May now be examined with catalogues. 12 8 2t

SUPERIOR DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday Morning,
Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, two cases comprising an assortment of very choice and superior Japan Lilies, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Snow Drops, etc., from J. A. E. Barnaart, Haarlem, Holland. 12 9 1t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
December 10, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 20 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 12 4 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF EMBROIDERIES, L. C. HANDKERCHIEFS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
A full line of 4-8, 5-8, and 3-4 all-linen H. S. handkerchiefs.
A full line 5 8 all-linen H. S. mourning hdkfs.
A full line 3 4 all-linen hemmed mourning hdkfs.
A full line 3-4 all-linen hemmed and printed hdkfs.
A full line 3-8 all-linen hemmed children's hdkfs.
A full line button edge lawn hdkfs.
A full line embroidered corner lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemmed and embroidered lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered lawn hdkfs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered linen and lawn handkerchiefs.
A full line hemstitched and embroidered grass linen handkerchiefs.
A full line embroidered hdkfs., comprising novelties in initials, names, mottoes, etc., white and colored.
Full lines of 4-8, 5-8, and 3-4 printed lawn hdkfs.
A full line of 3-4 printed corah hdkfs.
ALSO,
A magnificent line of embroidered linen collars and cuffs, in all the latest novelties.
The above sale will comprise one of the largest and best selected assortments of this class of goods offered this season. 12 7 3t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS.
On Monday Morning,
Dec. 13, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
ALSO, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES,
Sale of an entire stock of a Jobber, including the lease, good-will, and fixtures of store No. 305 Market street. 12 7 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 12 8 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano-fortes, French Plate Mantel and Pier Glasses, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian Carpets, Spring and Hair Mattresses, Cottage Suits, Paintings and Engravings, China Toilet Sets, Glassware, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, etc.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold, by catalogue, a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture for parlor, chamber, library, dining room, and kitchen.
CARPETS—Also, velvet, Brussels, ingrain, and Venetian carpets.
FINE FURNITURE—Also, several suits of parlor and chamber furniture, made by our best cabinet-makers for their retail sales.
Catalogues ready and furniture arranged for examination on Thursday afternoon. 12 8 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

AMERICAN ARTISTS' LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,
Dec 17, 18, and 19,
At the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, a large and valuable collection of Modern Oil Paintings. Among the artists represented are Paul Ritter, George Y. Hartwick, Hart, Coates, Stonefield, Lotichious, Van Ney, and others equally celebrated.
The Pictures are all mounted in elegant gold-gilt frames.
The collection will be on exhibition on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., and on the days of sale. 12 8 10t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.
At the Philadelphia Exchange, Third and Walnut streets, on Monday, December 20, at 12 o'clock M.
Executor's Peremptory Sale—Estate of Ann Murphy, deceased—STORE and DWELLING, S. E. corner of Ridge road and Green street.
DWELLING, No. 519 Chippewa street, south of Lombard, west of Twenty-sixth street. [12 7 5t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.
Household Furniture and Merchandise of every description received for consignment.
Personal attention given to sales at dwellings. [11 24 §

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

FURNITURE.

FINE FURNITURE.

DANIEL M. KARCHER,

Nos. 236 and 238 South SECOND St.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK ON HAND, FOR WHICH EXAMINATION IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED. 11 4 thstu3mrp

FURNITURE.
J. LUTZ,
No. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.
I am selling off my entire stock of
FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE
AT LOW RATES,
On account of retiring from business.
Please call and examine. 10 22 ftuth2m

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

FURNITURE.
T. & J. A. HENKELS,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE, 1002 ARCH STREET.
Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

CURTAINS AND SHADES.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.
LACE CURTAINS, $13·00 to $60·00 a pair.
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, $2 to $14 a pair.
WINDOW SHADES, all kinds.
SILK BROCATELLES, SMYRNA CLOTHS,
PLUSHES, REPS, TERRIES AND DAMASKS, all colors.
TASSEL, GIMPS, FRINGES, ETC. [11 26 3t

RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
W. H. CARRYL & SONS,
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
IN E. H. GODSHALK & CO.'S CARPET STORE (TWO DOORS ABOVE OUR OLD STAND).

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The S. P. C. A. should arrest, or cause to be arrested, every man found driving an animal with unsharpened shoes.

—To make sure of pure pickling vinegar for next season purchase a barrel of cider now while it is cheap.

—Seek the middle of the street for pedestrianism: this is the season for broken legs and arms.

—The Infantry Corps National Guards celebrates its twenty-ninth anniversary on the 11th inst.

—Take from your hoard and give to the suffering; it will return to you tenfold hereafter.

—The passenger railway cars on Arch street proved a nuisance this morning instead of a convenience.

—Why was, or is, not the pavement in front of the Mayor's office cleansed?

—The ingrain carpet weavers meet to-night.

—The Midnight Mission needs funds.

—Opossums are becoming plentiful.

—Beware of non-explosive oils.

—What ails the gas?

MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—An adjourned meeting of the Commercial Exchange was held this morning at the rooms of Mr. J. H. Michener, No. 124 Arch street. Letters and telegrams were read from Mr. Harrison Smith, Secretary of the Drug Exchange, and Mr. A. G. Cattell, lamenting the destruction of the late building. The letter from Mr. Smith offered the use of the rooms of the Drug Exchange. The offer was declined with a vote of thanks.

The report of the committee which had been appointed to procure new rooms was read. They report that the rooms of the Board of Brokers are best adapted for the purpose. The Board of Brokers are willing to rent. The committee offered resolutions giving the Board of Managers power to rent said rooms and have them put in order in time for the next meeting. It will require at least eight or nine months to rebuild the old building.

After some little discussion the resolutions were adopted. Adjourned.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, Committing Magistrate at the Central Station, this afternoon, were arraigned a "mute" named John A. Martin, who was found in the cellar at the grocery store of S. D. H. Rose, No. 1920 Oxford street, last night, on the charge of attempted robbery. He was held in $600 bail to answer.

—Benjamin Gwinn, who is reputed to be a pretty hard case, was arraigned on the charge of stealing a lot of wearing apparel from Mary Callan, No. 309 Monroe street. He was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

—Ambrose Cready was arrested last night whilst in the act of robbing the ticket office of the railroad depot at Chesnut Hill. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

—Lewis Grim, for selling lottery policies, was held in $1000 bail to answer.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Before Alderman Kerr this morning were arraigned Henry Hawthorne and Edward McCaffrey, on the charge of attempting to enter the residence of Howard J. Potts, No. 2137 Summer street. The rascals used false keys, and one of them working through the lock attracted the attention of the inmates of the house, who gave chase to the pair and arrested them. It was subsequently discovered that an attempt had been made to force a window shutter with a stone-cutter's drill. When the hearing was about closing Samuel M. Fox charged the two with entering the city tool house at Twenty-first and Tower streets, and stealing therefrom a couple of bars of lead. They were both held in $1800 bail to answer.

OPEN STORES.—The mania for leaving doors open at night seems to be spreading, and has already reached the mercantile community. Before long we may expect to see huge transparencies displayed in front of wholesale houses, with the words, "Plenty of silks, doors open, burglars attend." The Fourth district police report finding open the doors of seven stores during last night.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—The following named gentlemen have been appointed by the Court as a board to examine applicants for admission to the bar for December term, 1869:—Charles E. Lex, chairman; D. W. O'Brien, Nathan H. Sharpless, E. Hunn Hanson, James Parsons, John B. Thayer, Pierce Archer, Jr., Clifford P. McCalla; George D. Wood, Secretary.

BETHANY FAIR opens this day at 4 o'clock, at Horticultural Hall. Although fairs, as a general thing, are not looked upon with favor, yet we believe, for the good object in view, that this fair is an exception. The display this evening will be very grand, and a delightful musical entertainment will be given in the Foyer of Horticultural Hall.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—About 2 o'clock this morning an attempt was made to burglariously enter the residence at the N. E. corner of Tenth and Shippen streets, by prying open a window-shutter with a jimmy. The approach of a police officer caused the would-be burglar to scamper.

DANGEROUS FOOTWAYS.—About 2 o'clock this morning John Longstreth, aged forty-six years, a resident of Beverly, N. J., fell on an icy pavement at Sixth and Wall streets, and fractured his right leg. He was taken to his sister's residence, Federal street, above Sixth.

STABLE THIEF.—August Wolf yesterday stole a bridle from a stable at Second and Oxford streets. Officer Spence stole a march on August, and trotted him before Alderman Heins, who, in default of $800 bail, ordered the Teuton to be taken to Moyamensing.

OVERBOARD.—An unknown white man, aged about 60 years, tumbled into the Delaware, at Pine street wharf, about 2 o'clock this morning. Officer Phelan heard the splash, and, going to his assistance, succeeded in rescuing him from his perilous position.

A WAIF.—Some wretched being, last evening, left a male infant, about one year old, upon the Haverford pike, near Forty-first street, to meet its death from exposure. A policeman found the little one and sent it to the Almshouse.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Frederick Hoffenbacker slipped on the ice at Ninth street and Girard avenue this A. M., and falling heavily sustained severe injuries. He was removed to his home, Fifteenth and Ogden streets.

REVENUE SEIZURE.—Assistant United States Assessor Herr this morning seized the rectifying establishment of James Patton, S. E. corner of Nineteenth and Market streets, and for violation of the revenue laws.

STABBING AFFRAY.—A stabbing affray occurred at Musical Fund Hall last night, and at least one party was arrested. Yet the Fifth district police report does not show it.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 7·20 o'clock this A. M. the fire department was called out to extinguish a slight fire in a cigar and stationery store, Twenty-first street, below Arch.

ANOTHER FALL.—Policeman John Foster, of the Eighth district, whilst patrolling Franklin street last night, slipped on the ice, and falling was badly injured about the head.

OWNER WANTED.—A bundle of washed clothes, supposed to have been stolen, awaits an owner at the Twelfth District Station House.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Assistant District Attorney Dwight prosecuting.

Prison cases are still before the Court.

Charles Allen and Robert Caugen were convicted of the larceny of a book from the Philadelphia Library, and of stealing a large quantity of pasteboard from Caugen's employer.

Mary Lee, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a table cloth from the American Hotel, where she was employed as servant.

Johnnie Clark, a little twelve-year older, was convicted of stealing a piece of goods from the front of a store at Eighth and Race streets.

Frank Goldsmith, an Italian, was convicted of the larceny of a large copper kettle from the United States Mint. The proof was to the effect that last month the kettle, which was valued at $50, was missed from the Mint, and was subsequently found in the possession of the prisoner, who could give no honest account of how he obtained it.

Augustine Chanfrette, an insane-looking colored girl, and a fair representative of Bedford street, was convicted of larceny. Early one morning, recently, she was observed by a policeman going in and out of Mr. Gilbert's store, No. 345 south Second street, and when he questioned her, she said she was a servant in the house; but when she finally started off, he suspected her, and accordingly searched her, and found upon her a piece of goods which she had stolen. When Mr. Gilbert's attention was called to the matter, he at once identified the cloth as his property. She must have managed to steal a key from Mr. Gilbert's store the day preceding this occurrence, he saying that there were usually two hanging upon the wall of the store-room, and one of them was missed about this time.

John Desmond, Edward Benedict, and Henry Clough, three boot-blacks, were convicted of larceny. Officer Reeder testified that on Saturday last a week ago he observed these boys in Second street, and suspecting their object followed them from Vine to Laurel, where he saw them cut a piece of goods from a door and sneak away with it. These are very bad boys, who have been concerned in numerous thefts.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

Assistant District-Attorney Pratt prosecuting.

The prison cases appointed for trial in this Court having been all disposed of, nothing remains now but bail cases.

Mary Validay, quite a respectable-looking lady, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery. She stated that the prosecutrix came to her house, and without provocation called her insulting names, and she only struck her in the face with a soft part of the broom with which she was sweeping. His Honor let the lady off with a fine of one cent.

John McCann was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor without a license, he producing the license in court.

William J. Henry was acquitted of a charge of larceny.

Nisi Prius—Judge Williams.

George F. Richardson vs. the American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine Company; an action to recover the value of certain shares transferred by plaintiff to defendants, on condition that they would issue to him stocks in their company of equivalent value, which they did not do. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The Court this morning took up the case of John Kelly, who was charged with passing a counterfeit $20 note. He passed the note, according to the allegations on the part of the Government, at a beer saloon, where he had been playing cards and drinking. The defense did not deny the passing of the note, but maintained that he was innocent of the knowledge that it was counterfeit. J. Davis Duffield, Esq., appeared for the defendant. The case is yet on trial.

CRUELTY AT SEA.

Inhuman Conduct of a Sea Captain—Five Men Chained in a Filthy Hold.

Emil Svensson and John Marcom, two seamen of the ship Sonora, are about to commence proceedings in New York against Captain Samuel Hutchinson, of the same vessel, for inhuman treatment. They each claim $3000 damages besides their full wages, and have retained as counsel George H. Smith. A criminal prosecution will also be instituted for the purpose of punishing the captain by fine and imprisonment. Affidavits, which have been made by these men, contain a recital of the abuses to which they were subjected by the captain. The Sonora is an American ship of 1500 tons burden, is owned by William F. Walsh & Co., of Boston, and makes regular trips from this city to San Francisco, to Hong Kong, and thence to this port again. She carries flour from San Francisco, and brings sugar, camphor, and tea from China. Her captain is a native of Boston, and is about fifty years of age. Svensson and Marcom are young able-bodied men. They allege that they shipped at Hong Kong the 24th of May last, in company with Henry Ellis, John Hart, and a Russian, whose name they do not remember. The ship was ready to sail, and the next day it started for the Spanish island Hoilo. The voyage thither occupied 21 days, owing to an unusual calm followed by a headwind, and, on arrival, the men were set to work exchanging ballast for bags of camphor. They were compelled to work at this both day and night, and their food was putrid meat and bad coffee, and that in very small quantities. They bore this treatment for some time, until, fearing starvation, the five seamen mentioned made their escape. The captain offered a reward for their capture, and they were soon caught and put in jail. They were next taken before the Consul, when the captain entered a charge of desertion. They were sent back to the ship. The Sonora then left for Manilla, and the five men were taken down into the hold and chained hands and feet. A chain was stretched between two stanchions, about a foot from the bottom of the hold, and the prisoners were compelled to sit or lie upon the floor under the chain, with their arms fastened to it. The prisoners were chained in a row, several feet apart, and in this position they were kept until the end of the voyage—ten days. The men were able to get up only as high as upon their knees, but this being a very uncomfortable position, they were obliged to lie on their backs most of the time. They begged the captain, from the first, to allow them to work, but he was inexorable. Their food consisted of three biscuits and plenty of water for each man per day, and on this diet they became too weak to sit up. But the hardship of being kept enchained in a dark hole was as nothing compared with what they had to suffer on other ways. It was in the midst of the hottest season, in a tropical sea, and the cargo of sugar and camphor heated and steamed, making the "black hole" horrible to endure, with its hatches closed and locked every night, and not a single aperture for ventilation. Beside this, the men allege that no adequate means were provided them for performing the functions of nature, and they literally compelled to roll in filth, as the ship rocked in the waves. Their wrists and ankles swelled fearfully, and their skin, they allege, was rotten, owing to their filthy condition. When they arrived at Manilla they were all sick, and all but the two who are now in this city were in such a bad condition that they had to be removed to the hospital, where they were left. The men have three witnesses to corroborate their allegations, named Israel Pitman, Oscar Flaggan, and Peter Peterson.—*N. Y. Tribune of to-day.*

LAST OF THE C. S. A.

Remnants of the Southern Confederacy Sold at Auction—$2,269,709 in Confederate Bonds Sold for $35.

Albert H. Nicolay, the auctioneer, yesterday sold at public auction at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, several million dollars of bonds and notes issued by the Confederate Government, and by different State and county authorities during the rebellion. The sale was made under a decree of the United States Court of the District of Virginia, made in the suit of the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore vs. the Bank of the Valley, in Virginia. There was a slim attendance of bidders—not more than half a dozen all told. The first lot offered was Confederate Government bonds of various denominations and dates, amounting to $2,269,709.

"Now, gentlemen, give me your attention," said Mr. Nicolay. "I am going to sell you millions of dollars' worth of securities cheap. Every man here now has a chance to get rich with a small amount of money. No. 1 on the list is $2,269,709 in bonds issued by the Confederate Government (so called). How much am I offered for the lot? They are beautifully embellished with the portraits of Jeff. Davis, Stonewall Jackson, and other great lights of the Confederacy. How much shall I have for the lot? (No response.) Come, gentlemen, make us an offer; don't be bashful; give us a bid; two millions of dollars, you know—a splendid chance to get rich—what do you say? Make us an offer. (No response.) Why, gentlemen, I am surprised. Where's John Bull? where's Laird? where's Roebuck? Is there nobody to bid anything for two million dollars of Confederate bonds? Where's Barnum? where's Wood? Will no one give us a bid? (No response.) Why, gentlemen, I will sell them for waste paper by the pound if you don't want them for anything else; they're a good thing to have in the house, I assure you, gentlemen—good to light cigars with and for other purposes. Come, gentlemen, don't be modest; give us a bid of some sort or other."

A Voice—Fifty cents.

Mr. Nicolay—Thank you, sir. Fifty cents I am offered; only fifty cents, gentlemen, for two million dollars' worth of securities. Shall I hear any more? Who says a dollar?

A Voice—A dollar.

Mr. Nicolay—Thanks again, gentlemen; one dollar I am offered. Why, gentlemen, the blank paper is worth more than that, to say nothing of the bonds. Now do give us a bid, gentlemen; who says five dollars; recollect, gentlemen, there are $2,000,000 of securities.

A Voice—$5.

Mr. Nicolay—$5 I am offered; who says $6?

Some gentleman here bid $6, when the bidding run up rapidly $1 at a time until it reached $16. Here there was a long pause, but at length the bonds took a new start, and run $1 at a bid, until they reached $31, when there was another pause. Finally some one bid $35, and after Mr. Nicolay had exhausted his eloquence and persuasive powers in vain to get another bid, the lot was knocked down at that figure to E. B. Parker.

The remaining lots were sold in a similar manner at the following prices:—

$696,935 in notes issued by the Confederate Government, to A. Vaughn for $9.

$5000 in Augusta county (Va.) bonds, issued during the war, to C. Hetzbergh for $3·50.

$1498 in Augusta county (Va.) notes, issued during the war, to A. Vaughn for $1·50.

$355 in "Corporation of Staunton" notes, issued during the war, to A. Vaughn for $2·20.

$51,727 Virginia bonds and Treasury notes, issued during the war, to Mr. Hodges for $13.

$21,643 in county and individual bonds and notes issued during the war, to Mr. Smith for $1.—*N. Y. Times, this morning.*

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

WINTER GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN

Undershirts and Drawers.

Cartwright & Warner's Merino.

Cartwright & Warner's Scarlet Cashmeres.

Cartwright & Warner's Shetland.

All the best domestic makes.

Silk Undershirts and Drawers.

Scotch Lamb's Wool Shirts and Drawers.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 1 mthe2mrp No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

TRY OUR $2·25 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·50 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $2·75 SHIRT.

TRY OUR $3·00 SHIRT.

TRY OUR BOYS' SHIRTS.

They are the cheapest and best fitting SHIRTS sold.

One trial will make you our customer.

T. L. JACOBS & CO.,

11 17 2mrp No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gentlemen's Mourning Wrappers.

GENTS' FURNISHING STORE,

MRS. S. A. BRANSON,

No. 140 South EIGHTH Street.

Wrappers made to order. 12 7 tuthslm

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Reconstruction—The Important Issues in Virginia and Georgia—Information Wanted as to the Complicity of the President and Other Officials in the Late Gold Panic.

The Taxes—Amusing Features of the Washburn-Paraguay Affair.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Protracted Meeting.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Reconstruction Committee had a protracted meeting to-day, when the case of Virginia was considered. Governor Walker made a statement in favor of the immediate admission of the State, and detailed the manner in which the election was conducted, insisting that it was in all respects fair and without intimidation or violence. A colored member elect of the Virginia State Senate also made a statement to the committee, sustaining Governor Walker and protesting against the test oath and other measures of what he termed radical legislation. He announced himself as a conservative. The committee heard the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, but came to no conclusion.

Stevenson on Taxation.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, will introduce a bill providing that tea, coffee, unrefined sugar, molasses and cane juice, rice, salt, coal, lumber, and iron in pigs, be imported free of duty.

The Recent Gold Panic—Information Wanted.

Mr. Fox, of New York, offered a resolution to-day calling for information as to the recent gold panic in New York, its cause, and whether the President, Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of the Government had any agency in bringing it about. The resolution provides for a special committee of five members to investigate the matter. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, objected.

The Duty on Iron.

The Ways and Means Committee is still engaged in discussing the duty on iron. They have agreed to increase the duty to a small extent on the manufactured article.

The Georgia Question.

The Senate Judiciary Committee had up the Georgia question to-day and considered several measure referred to them on that subject, but reached no conclusion. The committee seems to be in doubt as to how far they are to go in setting aside the action of the Legislatures that have been elected since the adoption of reconstruction measures.

The Washburn-Paraguay Business.

It appears that the House Foreign Affairs Committee's report on the Washburn-Paraguay business will present some very amusing features. While they will sustain the action of the naval authorities. They will report that Mr. Washburn's course was justifiable under the circumstances.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Lieutenant Francis M. Barber and Ensign C. F. Norton are ordered to the Michigan. Master H. W. McKee is detached from the Michigan and placed on waiting orders. Ensign H. M. Tallman is detached from the Portsmouth Navy Yard and ordered to duty in the Bureau of Navigation.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, enclosing the resolutions of the Legislature of that State relative to the recognition of Cuba as an independent Government.

A number of petitions requesting relief from disabilities imposed for participation in the Rebellion, and also a memorial favorable to the accordance of belligerent rights to Cuba, were presented and referred.

Mr. Anthony, in presenting a report from the Committee on Printing, said that he intended ere long to call attention to the necessity for some reform in the matter of public printing. The report being a provision for printing 20,000 copies of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Mr. Pomeroy remarked that the farmers and agriculturists of the country were interested in this report, which was one to subserve their interests, and deserving of circulation for that purpose. The report of the committee and similar reports from the same source for the publication of various reports were discussed. In regard to the publication of a map of the United States illustrative of the land resources of the country, to be made in connection with the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, considerable discussion ensued.

Messrs. Pomeroy, Sumner, and Howe agreed in the opinion that an original plan of a map of the country was essential, as the map heretofore published was ten years old, while during the last decade the geographical appearance of the country had entirely changed.

House.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) presented a petition of the leather and hide importing trade of New York, asking the repeal of the duty on hides, and stating that the business unfavorably affected exceeds $100,000,000 in leather and $200,000,000 in boots and shoes, and that the export trade in boots and shoes is ruined.

Mr. Fisher presented the petition of several hundred citizens of Niagara county, New York, asking the removal of all duties on wool.

Mr. Scofield offered a resolution calling on the President for copies of the proceedings of the court-martial of Passed Assistant Surgeon Charles L. Green, United States Navy. Adopted.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) introduced a bill to perfect the reconstruction of the State of Georgia. Referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

It directs the military commander of the department to convene, by proclamation, the Legislature of Georgia which was elected under the proclamation of General Meade, of June 25th, 1868, and to cause each member to take the oath of office required by the reconstruction acts; and it requires the Legislature so convened to adopt the fifteenth constitutional amendment as a condition precedent to representation in Congress.

Mr. Stevenson introduced a bill to place on the free list the following articles:—Tea, coffee, molasses and syrup melado or cane juice, rice, salt, lumber and timber, hides and skins, printing paper, and iron in pigs. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Stevenson also introduced a bill to provide for the settlement of conflicting claims to patent rights. Referred to Committee on Patents.

Mr. Fox asked leave to offer a resolution for the creation of a special committee of five members to investigate the causes that led to the unusual and extraordinary fluctuations in the New York gold market from the 21st to the 26th of September last, and especially to inquire if the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of the Government was in any manner interested in causing such fluctuation, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Scofield and others objected and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Churchill offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information as to the improvements in Oswego Harbor, New York. Adopted.

Mr. Smith (Oregon) introduced a bill giving the consent of the United States to the erection of a bridge across the Willamette river, in Oregon, from the city of Portland to the eastern bank. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Wilson (Ohio) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Invalid Pensions to inquire into the propriety of amending the pension laws by making it the duty of the pension agents to prepare vouchers and transmit them to the post office address of the pensioner. Adopted.

Mr. Van Trump presented the joint resolutions of the Ohio Legislature rejecting the proposed fifteenth constitutional amendment. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Swann (Md.) offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for information in reference to the present condition of the improvement of the Patapsco river. Adopted.

Mr. Loughridge introduced bills to provide for the continued supply of artificial limbs to soldiers and to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty. Referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution for printing 5000 copies of the report in full of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1869, with accompanying maps and of a condensed edition, for distribution abroad, in the French, German, and Spanish languages. Referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill authorizing an additional issue of legal-tender notes to the amount of $44,000,000, and moved its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Garfield moved its reference the Committee on Banking and Currency, remarking that the question of reference of such bills might as well be decided now.

Mr. Judd inquired whether, under the rule organizing the Committee of Banking and Currency, this bill did not necessarily go to that committee.

The Speaker replied that he had no power over the House in votes referring bills. This bill might, by a vote of the House, be sent to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. If the Chair were to give its views as to the applicability of the rule, it would be that the bill should go to the Committee on Banking and Currency, but it was not within the province of the Chair to make the ruling.

Mr. Ingersoll said that if the proposed reference of the bill were to occasion debate he would withdraw it for the present.

The bill was accordingly withdrawn.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dawes in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Census bill.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Railway President Elected.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company yesterday, John W. Garrett was unanimously elected President.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 9.—Cotton firm but quiet; middling uplands, 24¾c. Flour quiet and steady; Howard street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6·25; do. family, $6·25@7·25; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·50; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $6·25@7. Wheat dull; prime to choice red, $1·35@1·38. Corn dull; white, 88@90c; yellow, 88@92c. Oats steady at 56@58c. Rye nominally $1@1·08. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 18½@19c.; clear do. 19½@19¾c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c.; hams, 21c. Lard quiet at 19c. Whisky dull at $1·03½@1·04½ for wood and iron-bound barrels.

FROM THE WEST.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9.—An attempt was made yesterday to rob the bank at Gallatin, Missouri, in which Mr. Sheets, a banker, was killed, and another man, name unknown, said to be killed. One of the robbers was severely wounded. The particulars have not been received. Rumor says the robbers succeeded in obtaining $60,000.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Cotton firmer; sales of 300 bales middling uplands at 25½c. Flour—State and Western dull and declining; State, $4·70@5·25; Western, $4·65@6·45; Southern dull and declining, with sales at $5·60@10. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers. Corn is a shade firmer; mixed Western, $1·06@1·08 for unsound, and $1·10@1·11 for sound. Oats dull; State, 65@65½c.; Western, 63@63½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $32@33; old, $33; prime, $23·50@24. Lard dull; tierce, 18¾@19c. for steam rendered. Whisky dull at $1·03.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.—Stocks steady. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 123¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 113½; do. 1865, do., 113¾; do. do., new, 115⅝; do. 1867, 115¾; do. 1868, 115¾; 10-40s, 109½; Virginia 6s, new, 53; Missouri sixes, 89¾; Canton Company, 50; Cumberland preferred, 26¼; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 90⅜; Erie, 26⅝; Reading, 99½; Adams' Express, 60¾; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 86⅝; Illinois Central, 133½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187½; Western Union Telegraph, 35.

THE CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Sketches of the Circuit Judges Yesterday Nominated by the President.

We give below brief sketches of the Circuit Judges appointed by President Grant, and whose names were sent to the Senate yesterday for confirmation:—

George F. Shepley, of Maine.

With the career of this gentleman, who has been appointed Judge of the First Circuit, the public is quite familiar. He was born in Saco, Me., on January 1, 1819, received a good education and graduated in 1837 from Dartmouth College. He subsequently studied at the Harvard Law School, and after his admission to the bar moved to Bangor, where he commenced the practice of his profession. On the accession of Polk to the Presidency, Mr. Shepley was appointed United States District Attorney in Maine, holding that office until Mr. Lincoln's installation, when a Republican successor was appointed. At the outbreak of the rebellion he offered his services to the State and was commissioned colonel of the Twelfth Maine volunteers. In command of this regiment he accompanied General Butler in his expedition against New Orleans, commanding a brigade during the greater part of the campaign, and becoming commandant of the post after the fall of the Crescent City. Later in the year he was commissioned a brigadier-general, and was subsequently appointed Military Governor of Louisiana, which position he held until 1864, when he gave way to Michael Hahn, who had been previously elected to the office. He was next sent to Norfolk as Military Governor, and after the fall of Richmond held the same position in that city. With the close of the war General Shepley retired from the service, and late in the year was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Maine, of which his father was once Chief Justice. The General bears the reputation of a lawyer of decided ability.

Lewis B. Woodruff, of New York.

The Judgeship of the Second Circuit has been conferred upon Mr. Woodruff, who is widely known as one of the present Judges of the New York Court of Appeals. He is a native of Litchfield, Conn., which district his brother, George C. Woodruff, represented in the Thirty-seventh Congress. Mr. Woodruff moved to this city when quite a young man, and commenced practice as the partner of George Wood, the eminent lawyer. He became prominent in his profession, and in 1849 was elevated, by election, to the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, serving six years. At the close of his term he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of New York, holding that position until 1863, when he returned to the bar and achieved great success in the renewed practice of the law, appearing in nearly all of the most noteworthy cases. In 1865 Mr. Woodruff was a candidate for a judgeship of the N.Y. Supreme Court, but was defeated by D.P. Ingraham. Subsequently he was elevated to the bench of the New York Court of Appeals for the term ending on the 1st ult. At the recent election in New York he was the Republican candidate for the short term, but was defeated by Robert Earl. Mr. Woodruff married a daughter of the late Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey. As a member of the New York bar he is regarded one of the ablest lawyers in the State, a man of decided talents and inflexible in his integrity.

W. B. Wood, of Alabama.

The only facts known of Mr. Wood's career is that he is a lawyer of Alabama and served in the Confederate army as Colonel of the 15th Regiment of Alabama Volunteers. After the close of the war he supported the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and is now in full fellowship with the Republican party. Mr. Wood has been appointed Judge of the Fifth Circuit.

George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky.

To the sixth Circuit Mr. Yeaman has been appointed Judge. He was born in Kentucky on the 1st of November, 1829, received a good education, studied law and achieved brilliant success at the bar. From 1854 to 1858 he was a judge of Daviess county, where he has always resided. In 1861 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and during the following year aided in raising a regiment of volunteers for the Union army. Upon the resignation of John Jackson he was elected his successor as Representative to the Thirty-seventh Congress, and was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth. In 1865 Mr. Yeaman was appointed Minister Resident to Denmark.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 W Jer R 6s...	91½	500 sh Read R..b30	49·94
$1000 Leh 6s, '84...	82	100 do....rg&I.	49·81
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	85	200 do....ls.c.	49·81
$1000 C & A m 6s '89.	93½	500 do....rg&I.	49·81
$10000 U S 10-40s rg.c.	108½	1000 do.....b30.	49·94
$5000 5-20s, '62, rg.c.	113	100 do.......c.	49·81
200 sh Ph & E..b60.	28½	100 do.......c.	49⅞
200 do.........	28¾	200 do....b5&I.	49⅞
5 sh Minehill ..s5.	53¼	100 do..3d&in.	49⅞
2 sh Girard Life&T	34	51 sh Penna RR.. s5wn....	54½
6 sh Leh Val......	53¼		
16 Leh N St.s5wn.	23½	6 do..... ...	54¼

SECOND BOARD.

4 sh Penna R.....	54½	200 sh Read.s5wn&I. lots....	49⅞
160 do..........	54		
97 do ......ls.	54½	100 do.......c.	49⅞
81 sh Leh Val....	53¾	500 do....b5&I.	49·94

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.

LOUIS DREKA,

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No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

BRYSON & SON,

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Diaries, 1870, at [12 4 6trp

REDUCED PRICES TO INSURE RAPID SALES.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

Prices of Rebel Bonds in England Improved—Opening of the Œcumenical Council—The Session Five Hours Long—The English Postal Telegraph.

Rebel Securities Advanced.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Prices of Rebel bonds have considerably improved recently, in view of the proposed settlement of the Alabama claims.

Postal Telegraph in England.

The Government will take possession of the telegraph lines of the country on the 1st of February, according to the provisions of the law recently enacted.

The Peabody Funeral Fleet.

The delay in sailing of the funeral fleet is in a good part owing to the accident which occurred to her Majesty's steamer Inconstant, which went ashore at the Isle of Wight. She is now in the dock at Plymouth undergoing repairs.

Bullion in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 10,700,000 francs since the last official report made on the 2d.

Effect of the President's Message in France.

PARIS, Dec. 9.—That portion of President Grant's message relating to neutrality in the matter of ocean cables, printed here to-day for the first time, causes great excitement.

Marine News.

HAVRE, Dec. 9.—The steamship Cimbria, for Hamburg from New York via this port, was delayed here until Sunday noon, the 5th, by heavy weather.

The Œcumenical Council.

ROME, Dec 9.—The ceremonies yesterday attendant on the opening of the session of the Œcumenical Council lasted five hours. The city has been entirely tranquil. The illuminations and fireworks contemplated last evening in honor of that occasion were postponed on account of the rain.

An Abundance of Icebergs.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9.—Vessels arriving here from the South Atlantic, report vast numbers of icebergs in these waters.

The Latest Quotations.

PARIS, Dec. 9—P. M.—The Bourse closed firm; rentes, 72f., 90c.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 9.—U. S. bonds opened firm at 90⅝@90¾.

ANTWERP, Dec. 9.—Petroleum firm and unchanged.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Hoar and the Supreme Court.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—It was expected that the name of Attorney-General Hoar would be sent to the Senate to-day for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. It appears, however, that there is a great deal of opposition to his appointment, much of it coming from Massachusetts. Hoar himself has not indicated to the President that he would accept if appointed.

He has been consulting his friends about it, and it learned from them that his chief difficulty is the smallness of salary.

Action of the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to-day providing that the United States courts shall not pass upon any political question that may come before them. It also provides "that no Southern State government shall be recognized by the United States Court until they shall have first been recognized by Congress."

It takes away from the Supreme Court all appellate jurisdiction in proceedings commenced by writs of habeas corpus, and authorizes the President to proceed against all military prisoners now held at the South, without regard to any decision of the Courts. This takes Yerger's case out of the Courts, and allows the President to hang him if he chooses.

The Census Bill.

The House has made little progress on the Census bill. Butler is now urging his amendment to make the internal revenue assessors do the work of taking the census, instead of appointing special agents, as in the bill the committee has provided.

Presidential Appointments.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations:—Judge John F. Dillin, of Iowa, to be Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial circuit, and S. P. Remington to be Collector of Customs of Oswegatchie district, in New York.

The Cotton Tax Case.

The statement published that the Supreme Court has decided the cotton tax case is entirely erroneous. The arguments are not yet completed, and the prospect is that there will be no decision until near the end of the term.

Tobacco and the Revenue.

Commissioner Delano decides that one manufacturer of tobacco may be allowed to sell in bulk to another manufacturer the scraps, waste, and sweepings of his factory without payment of any tax, provided he gets permission from his assessor, and makes returns of the amount so sold to the assessor of the district to which the removal is made, in order that the purchaser may be charged on his assessor's book with the amount of material as purchased, and held responsible for the payment of tax on the final products when sold for consumption.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Harlan remarked that it was important that the maps officially published by the United States Government should contain the latest and fullest observations of surveys, and exact location of bays, rivers, and mountains.

Mr. Anthony said that the publication of a map as proposed becomes simply a question of money, as the expenditure for a map would equal 200,000 copies. High tribute to the efficiency and industry of the Commissioner of the Land Office was incidentally paid to that officer.

No definite action was taken in regard to the proposed map, and the reports from the committee were agreed to.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill relative to the salary of Chief Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, fixing the salary of Chief Justice at $12,000, and that of Associate Justice at $10,000 per annum. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Osborn introduced a bill for the disposal of public lands in Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Kellogg introduced a bill constituting the Mississippi Valley Levee Company a national corporation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Morton presented the memorial of citizens and members of the Legislature of Virginia urging that the State be admitted to representation in Congress. Laid on the table.

House.

Continued from Third Edition.

A discussion grew up and was participated in by many members as to the most economical plan of taking the census.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) contended that the work could be best and most appropriately performed by the officers of the internal revenue, and Mr. Garfield holding the ground that small economy in this matter would be wastefulness.

FROM THE WEST.

A Righteous Act—Liability of Railway Companies.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The following act was passed by the Wyoming Legislature on Tuesday last and signed by the Governor:—"Any person or employe on any railroad in this Territory who may be injured or killed while in the performance of their duties or otherwise, shall have the same right of action for damage against said company as if such person was not an employe.

Woman Suffrage.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—The final vote on the Woman-Suffrage bill in the Wyoming Legislature stood:—In the Council 7 to 2, and in the House 7 to 4.

FROM THE DOMINION.

The Red River Rebellion.

OTTAWA, Dec. 9.—Donald G. Smith, who arrived here a few days ago, received a cable despatch yesterday from the Hudson Bay Company, directing him to proceed at once to the Red river to assist Governor McFarish in the administration of the territory, or to succeed him in case of his decease.

Despatches received by the Government from McFarish represent the difficulties in Terry to be subsiding. Governor McDougall will enter the territory as soon as the Queen's proclamation reaches him, and the authority of the Dominion Government and the question of territory will be at once announced by him in a proclamation, dated Fort Garry. The Executive Council will meet at once, and every reasonable representation from the half-breed people will receive the earliest attention.

Fire and Explosion.

PETERBORO, Ontario, Dec. 9.—A fire here yesterday destroyed $15,000 worth of property. An explosion of gunpowder occurred by which several men were seriously injured, some of them, it is thought, fatally.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Facts About the Cardiff Giant—Cable Quotations.

The Cardiff Giant—The Latest Explanation.

CHICAGO, Dec. 9.—An article appears in the Dubuque *Times*, written by a gentleman at Fort Dodge, Iowa, which claims to throw light on the Cardiff giant.

"About the 6th of June, 1868, two men registered their names at the St. Charles Hotel, Fort Dodge, as George Hall, of Binghamton, N. Y., and H. B. Martin, of Boston. For several weeks after movements of a suspicious character were noticed, and they finally purchased an acre of gypsum land land from John McDermott, paying one hundred dollars. They built a shanty on the gravel and employed men to open a gypsum quarry for the purpose, as they said, of sending a handsome piece to New York. They got out a large stone, dressed it, eleven feet three inches in length and three feet two inches wide, and loaded it on a railroad car.

The theory is that Hall and Martin took the stone to Chicago, where it was worked into a statue, thence to Binghamton, and thence to Newell's farm. The correspondent expresses the opinion that Colonel Wood, formerly of the Chicago Museum, is concerned in the giant, and he happened around just when they were digging up the giant. It is said that the man who carved the giant is now in Chicago, but prefers to keep quiet.

FROM EUROPE.

This Evening's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 9—4·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92½, and for account, 92½@92⅝. 5-20s of 1862, 85¼; of 1865, old, 84¾; of 1867, 86½; 10-40s, 80¾. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 26½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 9—4·30 P. M.—Cotton steady; uplands, 11⅝d.; Orleans, 12d.; sales to-day, 19,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs dull.

LONDON, December 9—4·30 P. M.—Linseed Cakes, £10 16s. Tallow quiet. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. Refined Petroleum firmer. Turpentine quiet.

DR. SCHENCK'S

GREAT REMEDIES

WILL NOT ONLY

CURE CONSUMPTION,

BUT THEY WILL PREVENT IT.

When I assert that Consumption can be cured, I mean precisely what I say. It would be superlative folly on my part to argue that a lung once totally destroyed could be restored again. To do this would require powers equal to those by which miracles were performed. I assume no such untenable ground, but I do boldly declare that many of the cases of Consumption pronounced hopeless and incurable by the faculty can be, as mine was—cured. In the course of many years, over a very extended practice, I have frequently had opportunities of verifying the truthfulness of this assertion.

Patients have applied to me for relief when physicians and friends had abandoned all hope, and though not always successful, it has been my fortunate lot to rescue many such from what appeared to be inevitable death.

Patients have been brought to me who were afflicted with violent racking coughs, heavy and exhausting night-sweats, chills that crept over the body and enervated it, and depressed the mental faculties; with frames that were emaciated and weakened down almost to absolute prostration; with cheeks on which the hectic fever was always visible; with digestive organs impaired, and unable to perform their natural functions properly; with loss of appetite and voice, all unfailingly indicating the presence of deep-seated wasting disease. Persons thus afflicted, and pronounced by their medical advisers to be in the last hopeless stage of Consumption, as indeed they were, have sought my counsel and my remedies. They were pitiable sights, enough to awaken the deepest sympathies of all who saw them.

Friends regarded them with mournful solicitude, and the stranger as he passed them would involuntarily exclaim:—"Alas! poor creature, he is not long for this world." For such far gone patients I have frequently been called upon to prescribe. When all other so-called remedies had failed to check the onward march of the fell destroyer, than SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP were called for, and it is a heartfelt satisfaction to me to know that their help was not always sought in vain. If there be those who have doubts in regard to these statements, let them read the convincing testimonials in my *new pamphlet for* 1870, just published, and furnished without charge to all who make application for it. In those testimonials will be found the convincing statements of prominent ladies and gentlemen who, when all other medicines had failed to prove efficacious, had

THE COURAGE

to try Schenck's remedies, and whose faith and courage were rewarded by a

PERMANENT CURE.

Some of these desperate cases, it is true, were not cured, but they were those who applied for help when human help was unavailing, and nothing short of a miracle could have wrested them from the grasp of death. Read the

UNANSWERABLE TESTIMONY

of T. S. Sheldon, of New York, page 23 of my new pamphlet; of Mrs. Lanning, of Philadelphia, on same page; and of Mrs. Charles Neill, of New York, on the succeeding page, as well as the many others that precede and follow them, and then ask yourself whether

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED,

or whether, as so many prominent medical men have boldly declared, it is incurable?

Reader, let the fact be indelibly impressed upon your mind that Consumption is

AN INSIDIOUS DISEASE.

It does not attack the system openly and boldly, but makes its advances by stealthy and insidious, but none the less certain, steps. Having

SELECTED ITS VICTIM,

it pursues him with relentless hostility to the grave, unless such remedies are resorted to as will serve to check its destructive career. How few there are who can be made to believe that they are consumptive until racking cough, prostrating hemorrhages, emaciated frame, hectic cheeks, wasted strength, lost appetite, and clammy night sweats declare by tokens too plain to be misunderstood that Consumption has laid fast hold and secured a firm foothold, which it is determined to maintain to the last gasp of the unhappy sufferer! Its approaches are quiet and almost imperceptible; but they are steady and sure, notwithstanding. Step by step it makes its fell way into the system, and it is only when it has secured full and complete possession that, throwing off its disguises, it presents itself in all its

FEARFUL TRUTHFULNESS.

If people would but for a moment reflect—if they would but endeavor to obtain a more thorough knowledge of their own physical system, and would pay close attention to its wants and requirements, how much less fearful and extensive would be the prevalence of

PULMONARY DISEASE!

But the majority of people will not give this important subject more than a mere passing thought, and sometimes even not that. "KNOW THYSELF" is an ancient axiom which should be deeply impressed upon every man and woman's heart, not merely in regard to the spiritual but to the physical nature also. How few there are, comparatively speaking, who have anything like a proper conception of either, and yet how vitally important it is that we should be familiar with both! Occasionally an individual is met with who has studied the wonderful construction of the human body, and who is familiar with not merely the location of the various organs, but with their functions also. Such persons, unless they are absolutely indifferent to their health and happiness, give heed to the warnings that nature gives. The short, hacking cough, one of the positive

PRECURSORS OF CONSUMPTION,

instead of being regarded as a matter of trivial importance, becomes with them a subject of serious concern. They contrast its characteristics with those of the cough that results from a slight or even a severe cold, and their familiarity with the subject enables them to detect the marked difference, and unless they are reckless of the sad consequences, they at once

SEEK FOR A REMEDY,

and where this is done, as it always should be, in the incipient stages of Consumption, promptly and judiciously, the evil is almost certain to be averted. This should be the course pursued by those who have

NATURALLY WEAK BREASTS,

who are liable, as people say, "To take cold easily," and whose physical conformation indicates a tendency to